

FNIS

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YAMAMURA LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON TRADE TALKS

OW030359 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Shinjiro Yamamura, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, left here for Washington Tuesday seeking a breakthrough in deadlocked Japan-U.S. negotiations on bilateral farm trade. Yamamura will meet with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock in Washington Wednesday and Thursday local time, government officials said.

The government has decided to send Yamamura for the top-level negotiations with Brock because repeated working-level talks have failed to iron out the differences over expanded Japanese imports of high-quality beef and oranges.

The U.S. Government has been demanding Japan increase its high-quality beef import quota by 10,000 tons annually, while Japan has told Washington it cannot raise the annual quota by more than 5,000 tons.

Reports from Washington said Tuesday the U.S. Government is now ready to lower the demand on the annual increase to 8,000 tons. The figure, however, is still higher than 6,000 tons the Japanese is now reportedly considering proposing.

Prior to the departure, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone instructed Yamamura to negotiate "tenaciously" for early settlement of the question, a major cause of Japan-U.S. trade friction. He said Yamamura will be entrusted with full powers in the negotiations with Brock. Yamamura replied he will do his best for early settlement.

As for oranges, government sources said, the two countries will likely reach a substantial agreement on the Yamamura-Brock talks as there is no such big difference of views as on the beef.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, meanwhile, told Yamamura that the Foreign Ministry is ready to back him up in the negotiations with Brock. A top Foreign Ministry official said in this connection that Abe would send a message to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, asking for a more "flexible" attitude on the question on the U.S. side. The message will be sent to Shultz within Tuesday, if possible, the officials said.

Quota Increase Hinted

OW021241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 KYODO -- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura indicated Monday evening that Japan might increase import quotas for beef and citrus fruit provided the United States is ready to make a concession. Speaking to newsmen on the eve of his departure for Washington Tuesday, he said he has his own ideas about import quotas although he will make a final judgment after listening to others' views.

Yamamura stressed, however, that he has no intent to accept any unreasonable solution at the sacrifice of Japanese farmers. He made a point that he had made up his mind to go to Washington because the U.S. seems prepared to meet Japan halfway. U.S. Trade Negotiator William Brock is understood to have told Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Yoshio Okawara about the need for "flexible talks between politicians," he said.

In another development Monday, the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives handed Yamamura a petition urging him never to succumb to Washington's demand for import liberalization and quota expansion of farm products.

JSP LEADER ON KOREA ISSUE, UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

OW311139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) is ready to offer a helping hand if the Japanese Government moves toward exchanges with North Korea in the absence of diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, JSP Chairman Masashi Ishibashi said Saturday.

In reference to Chinese party chief Hu Yaobang's recent offer to act as gobetween for Tokyo and Pyongyang, Ishibashi said if the Japanese Government asks for China's mediation, the government should also request a helping hand from the JSP. Hu offered the bridging role in talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Beijing last week.

Ishibashi reiterated his party's support for the North Korean proposal for a three-way Korean conference and stressed his party keeps "relations of trust" with North Korea as well as with the Soviet Union and China. The No 1 opposition JSP is one of the few parties to have access to foreign countries or political parties, Ishibashi said.

Ishibashi made the remarks in a press conference here Saturday on his forthcoming U.S. visit and other topics. Ishibashi will leave for Washington April 7 and talk with Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade, on April 10 and House of Representatives Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill on April 11. Ishibashi will also take part in a panel discussion on the problems of women and the aging in society at Johns Hopkins University.

He will fly from Washington to New York on April 12 where he will talk with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and give a speech to the Japan Society. While in the United States, Ishibashi wants to have as many meetings as possible with government, congress, business, mass media and academic leaders.

During Saturday's press conference, Ishibashi said his forthcoming U.S. visit is part of his party's multi-directional diplomacy. Ishibashi said he would frankly convey his opinions to the Americans on matters which he thinks are detrimental to the Japanese people. His remarks indicate he will clearly set out his position on major Japan-U.S. problems, including the current trade friction, as distinct from the Japanese Government's position.

Ishibashi said a stream of information coming only from government-level could be misleading for the U.S. Making different Japanese views known might correct Washington's judgment, he said. He is also expected to convey his opposition to U.S. demands for a greater Japanese military buildup and appeal for redoubled efforts for disarmament.

On the Korean issue, the JSP chief said if the Pyongyang-proposed Korean conference among the two Koreas and China [as received] should materialize or if the Japanese Government should seek some political contacts with North Korea, the Japan Socialist Party would also reassess its basic position on the divided Korean peninsula. He suggested that improved relations between the party and the Seoul government might also be possible.

Political pundits here point to two reasons for Ishibashi's remarks on the party's stance toward South Korea. One is the current move toward peaceful talks on the Korean issue and an expected visit to Japan by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan this year. The other is Ishibashi's hope to make his forthcoming talks with the Americans a success by showing a flexible view on Seoul and stressing the party's good relations with Pyongyang.

USSR ENVOY NONCOMMITTAL ON PROPOSED GROMYKO VISIT

OW021053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov met a senior Liberal-Democratic Party executive Monday but remained noncommittal on a request for an early visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, LDP sources said. Rokusuke Tanaka, secretary general of the governing party, renewed the request to put bilateral relations on a more favorable course.

Pavlov repeated Moscow's position which blames cool Russo-Japanese relations on Tokyo's anti-Soviet attitude, the sources said. Tanaka warned that Moscow's tough stand on a Japanese claim to four northern islands, as well as the Soviet military buildup there could damage friendly relations between the two countries.

Japan has long asked the Soviet foreign minister to come to Tokyo for talks to settle the territorial issue and to conclude a peace treaty. Gromyko, who met Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in February at the funeral of Kremlin leader Yuriy Andropov, said at that time conditions were still premature for his visit to Tokyo.

ABE DISCUSSES IRAN'S ARMS SALE REQUEST

OW030531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0516 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a Diet committee Tuesday it would be difficult to comply with Iran's request to import Japan's three-dimensional radar and C-1 transport aircraft. In reply to Socialist Osamu Yatabe, Abe indicated Japan's export of arms to Iran would involve dealing with a country involved in a conflict, specifically banned under Japan's three principles on arms export.

Abe admitted Iran had unofficially sounded Japan out on purchase of the Japanese radar and transport aircraft. Abe said Japan would deal with the problem in accordance with the nation's law and principles after receiving an official Iranian request.

Further Details

OW021245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 KYODO -- Iran has informally asked Japan to sell it C-1 transport planes and modern three-dimensional radar systems but it is not easy to meet the Iranian request because of the Japanese Government policy banning export of military equipment to any warring country, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday. He said Iran made the request through diplomatic channels after Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to the country last August.

C-1 transport planes and three-dimensional radar systems are not weapons themselves, but since they may be used militarily, they are subject to the government prohibition on export of military equipment, said the official, who declined to be named. Japan has made it clear that it will not export weapons and arms-related products to any communist country and nation involved in an international dispute. Iran has been at war with Iraq since September 1980.

Officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) said earlier in the day that it is unlikely that C-1 planes can be exported because the production of the medium-sized transport aircraft has been discontinued. Vice MITI Minister Kazuo Sugiyama said the Iranian request is not formal and that he cannot make any comment on a possible arms deal.

LETTER FROM SOUTH'S OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DELIVERED

SK021133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1109 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] A reply letter from the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee to the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee was delivered in the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Committee at Panmunjom on 2 April.

On 30 March, the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee sent a letter to the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee, containing a proposal for jointly participating in the 23d Olympics and in major international sports events which will be held subsequently, by forming a single North-South team.

Authorized by the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, two liaison personnel were sent to the site concerned to receive a reply letter from the chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee. Two liaison personnel were present from the Seoul side to deliver the reply letter.

NODONG SINMUN URGES ACCEPTANCE OF TALKS PROPOSAL

SK022335 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 1 Apr 84

[NODONG SINMUN 2 April special article: "How Long Are They Trying To Run Counter to the Cause of Peace?"]

[Text] Our proposal for holding a tripartite meeting by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between us and the United States is a most rational and practical one designed to prevent the danger of war in Korea and to provide a prerequisite for peace and peaceful reunification.

While ardently supporting and welcoming our proposal for tripartite talks, the people of the world, including all the Korean people, hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to this proposal without delay. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, however, have responded by staging the largest war exercise in history, called "Team Spirit-84," throughout South Korea, starting 2 February. This is a challenge to us who have made every possible effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula, to prevent the danger of war, and to solve the Korean question peacefully, and is an intolerable crime gravely threatening peace in Korea, Asia, and the world.

This is not the first immoderate act committed by the United States and the South Korean authorities. Looking back into history, we can see that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have always answered our peaceful proposals with aggressive provocations.

The great leader Comrade Kim il-song has taught: Only by replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement can we solve the question of easing tension in our country and of eliminating the danger of war.

Ten years ago, we advanced an epochal proposal for signing a peace agreement with the United States to provide a prerequisite to expediting the country's peaceful reunification. It is natural for us to have advanced a proposal for conducting negotiations with the United States to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, because the United States has deployed its troops in South Korea, it holds all the prerogative of command there, and it is the concerned party that has signed the Armistice Agreement. Ignoring our peaceful proposal, however, the United States has answered with war provocations. Less than 1 month after we proposed the signing of a peace agreement, the U.S. imperialists staged a war exercise of firing guided missiles, such as Nike Hercules and Hawk missiles, by deploying vast armed forces in the Taejon area in South Korea.

Subsequently, on the pretext of a duty call exercise, they transported an army reserve unit from Hawaii, deployed it at the air force base in Osan, South Korea, and kicked up war rackets for several weeks. On the east coast, they staged naval firing exercises by mobilizing all the fire power of U.S. warships. Coinciding with this, military bosses, including the commander of the U.S. Pacific Army Command, the commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force Command, and the chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, flew into South Korea in succession, inspected the area along the Military Demarcation Line, held conspiratorial war conferences with South Korean war maniacs, and ordered the acceleration of the completion of a war posture.

Instigated by their U.S. masters, the South Korean authorities created a war atmosphere by daily kicking up war exercise rackets, simulating an attack on the northern half. By frequently infiltrating armed spy boats deep into our territorial waters, they wickedly committed provocations while playing with fire. The previous dictator said that today's situation was not a state of semi-war but a state of waging a war.

This is not the only breach of faith shown by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets against our peaceful proposal. Proceeding from a single desire to preserve peace in the country and expedite reunification, we advanced a 4-point proposal early in 1979 stating that the North and South should return to the initial idea and principle of the 4 July Joint Statement, immediately stop slandering their counterpart, unconditionally stop acts showing enmity toward and threatening their counterpart, and convene a pannational conference.

In particular, we demanded that the North and South stop all hostile military acts effective 0000 1 March 1979 and that they unconditionally stop any type of military exercises. The U.S. imperialists and the puppets, however, staged an exercise resembling a real war designed to attack us in the area along the Military Demarcation Line and at various places throughout South Korea on 1 March -- the day of the suspension of hostile, military acts as demanded by us -- by deploying over 170,000 men, comprising vast forces, including vast U.S. troops from the U.S. mainland and from U.S. military bases overseas, including Japan. Thus, they frantically created an atmosphere of war.

The rascals' reckless kicking up of war rackets not on an ordinary day but on the day we set as one for the mutual suspension of hostile military acts was another challenge to us.

Although the war mania of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets has annually assumed a reckless nature, we have invariably taken a stand for solving the Korean question peacefully through dialogue and negotiations. Only because of such a peace-loving stand and because of our patient efforts has the fuse of war not been lit in Korea despite the continuous provocative military rackets of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

While our recent advancing of a proposal for holding a tripartite meeting once again showed our consistent stand for solving the Korean question peacefully, acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ignore this proposal, and the fact that they staged an unprecedentedly dangerous war exercise by mobilizing over 200,000 men, comprising vast forces, shows that they are trying to hinder peace and the reunification of Korea to the end.

The U.S. imperialists have raved only that they demand the alleviation of tension and peace in Korea. By avoiding the tripartite talks designed to provide a prerequisite for peace and peaceful reunification and by kicking up war rackets, however, they have revealed that the peace they refer to is false.

The U.S. imperialists should understand that they will gain nothing from the policy of strength. Although the U.S. imperialists have wielded even nuclear weapons, there is no change in our stand for solving the Korean question peacefully through dialogue. We will patiently wait for them to come to the tripartite talks.

SOUTH'S BILATERAL TALKS PROPOSAL 'UNREALISTIC'

SK301541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today says if the South Korean authorities cannot take over all powers including the prerogative of military supreme command over the Army from the United States, they should not propose bilateral talks first, but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

In an article titled "Problems Cannot Be Solved Without Real Power," the paper says: In his letter March 7 to the South Korean "prime minister," the premier of the Administration Council of our country pointed to the infeasibility of the proposal for North-South talks which the South Korean side had brought forward against our proposal for tripartite talks and urged the South Korean side to respond to our fair proposal.

The South Korean side, however, clings to its trite argument even after receiving the sincere letter of the premier. It is an act contrary to the trend of the times to bring forward the unrealistic proposal for bilateral talks which is in no way conducive to the solution of the Korean question.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is aimed at terminating the abnormal relations between the DPRK and the United States and between the North and the South which have stood in military confrontation for more than 30 years after the war and opening a new phase for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

U.S. troops are present in South Korea and the prerogative of the command of all its armed forces is held in the hands of the commander of the U.S. forces there. In actuality, it is none but the United States that holds real powers to instruct and control all military actions from the reinforcement and deployment of all the Armed Forces in South Korea to their operation. It is the United States that signed the Korean Armistice Agreement and it is also the United States that represents the South Korean side at the Military Armistice Commission.

It is clear, under such conditions, that the South Korean authorities, without real powers, are not in a position to sit face to face with us and solve such military problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, reducing the armies and armaments and ending military confrontation without the approval of the United States.

A practical step for the relaxation of tension in Korea can be taken only through tripartite talks with the participation of the United States holding the real powers. The realities are ignored in the call for North-South bilateral talks.

There would be no problem in holding North-South talks were the South Korean authorities to take over all real powers including the prerogative of military command from the United States and be put in a position to exercise powers to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South.

TASS PLAYING OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' MANEUVERS NOTED

SK311126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- TASS in an article on March 29 denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique said that in this military rehearsal started on February 1 dozens of U.S. naval ships, including the strike aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk," the most advanced landing craft, missile cruisers and frigates mastered large-scale sea landing operations

It further said: Practically the entire U.S. strike airforce in the western Pacific, including "B-52" strategic bombers, "F-16" fighter bombers, intended for delivering nuclear strikes, were involved in the manoeuvres. According to reports of foreign news agencies from Seoul Sennewald, commander of the joint U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces, admitted at a press conference that the manoeuvres were the largest ever held in South Korea.

It is formally held that the "Team Spirit 84" are U.S.-South Korean manoeuvres, but in actual fact Japan also regularly takes part in them. It is assigned the role of a spring-board from which large troop contingents and military equipment are airlifted annually to the Korean peninsula during the manoeuvres. The "Team Spirit 84" have confirmed anew the formation of the triple military alliance in the Far East with the participation of the United States, South Korea and Japan.

On March 28, TASS, reporting about the completion of the main stage of the "Team Spirit 84" pointed out that in the manoeuvres "coordinated operations of the three services for reinforcing and aiding over 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea" were completed. The U.S. Defence Department, it said, has converted Japan into a big rear base for the "Team Spirit 84" by making its many military bases on the Japanese territory ensure the provocative military exercises.

SOVIET MEDIA CITED ON SR-71 FLIGHT, PROVOCATIONS

TASS Report

SK311038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow March 29 (KCNA) -- TASS March 28 exposed the ceaseless provocations of the U.S. imperialists against our country. It said:

Provocations of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea do not cease. On March 27 two U.S. "SR-71" reconnaissance planes violated almost simultaneously the air space over the territorial waters of the republic east of Kosong. American planes make reconnaissance flights over the territory of the republic within the framework of the joint U.S.-South Korean exercises "Team Spirit 84".

Fanning up the myth about "threat from the North," U.S. Administration continues to build up its military might in the Far East. The deliveries of armaments and munitions to South Korea are expanding. Its territory has been turned into a nuclear base and a military training ground for the U.S. The Pentagon is hatching plans to deploy there medium-range nuclear missiles and the neutron weapons.

The policy of military blackmail and threats pursued by Washington is highly detrimental to peace and security in the region. The U.S. should give up the policy of preparing an aggressive war and pull out all its troops from South Korea.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 'Intrusion'

SK022229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA March 30 reported the intrusion of U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the airspace of our country.

Pointing to the U.S. imperialists' continued provocations against the DPRK, the paper said that two "SR-71" reconnaissance planes of the United States intruded into the air above the territorial waters of the DPRK east of Kosong almost simultaneously on March 27. U.S. planes continued committing espionage flights against the DPRK when the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the United States and South Korea were going on, noted the paper.

TERRORISM, APPLICATIONS TO SOUTH DISCUSSED

SK022330 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[First installment of "A Message From South Korea: The Rangoon Incident," published in 12th edition of 1983 of the Japanese magazine SEKAI, broadcast on "Outcry of Democracy" program]

[Excerpts] Those who are honest and sincere appear foolish. In a climate where people seek to become millionaires in one fell swoop, what will the coming generations be like? The current regime is completely unstable. Therefore, the climate of corruption will become even more dominant.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his family and relatives are the cause of the swamp of corruption. Thus, we can say that the situation is hopeless. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not supported even by those military personnel who acted with him at the time he seized power. He can trust no one around him. There are rumors that it was precisely young military officers who bitterly resisted when he attempted to revise the Constitution several months ago. He says that he will stay in office only 4 more years and will step down after completing the 7-year term of the presidency. Except him, however, is there anyone in the present power circles who might hold the office next? When it comes to this, the situation is worse than at the time of the Pak Chong-hui regime. He may think that he will be able to deal with the matter, one way or the other, when the time comes [kutaega doemyon to otokye doege chi hago innungosinjido morunda]. He will try to remain in power on any possible pretext [kanunghamyon musun kusilirado manduro kwollyogul kyesok chapkettago halgosida]. Perhaps, it will be easy to violate the current Constitution, which stipulates the single-term presidency, through a coup d'etat. But do they think that they will be able to overcome the typhoon? Moreover, will they be able to continue 4 more years? This is the question. More precisely, we may say that this is unlikely.

At present, complicated U.S. operations are being carried out in South Korea. An operation is being carried out in a form of (?free trade union). Its headquarters is in the Philippines and is reportedly playing the role of counsellor for U.S. CIA operations.

A religious operation is also being carried out. In the guise of extreme conservatism, the open condemnation is being made that communist operations [choksak kongjak] are penetrating the church. The U.S.-based religion and democracy council is obtaining contributions of \$4 million even in the Republic of South Africa by mobilizing so-called rightist intellectuals. In South Korea, too, this kind of operation is being carried out.

This is a kind of violence. Violence creates violence. In such an era, problems arise even among those who resist. There are radical action groups. The number of strange people [kimyohan saram] who make radical remarks but hesitate to act is increasing. There are few people who make moderate remarks but act. Above all, when intensified suppression makes people's resistance difficult, it is impossible to avoid terrorism. Voices that say morally driving the enemy into a corner through nonviolence is the best strategy are also being raised. Quite a few people, however, say that this kind of thing was possible only in India when it was under the British constitution.

While some say that terrorism will offer the enemy an excuse to adopt strong measures, other people say that terrorism will not further aggravate the situation but will bring it to the point of eruption [teroga ironamyon chogege kanggyongchaegui kusilul chonungosi aninyage malhamyon, teroga sataerul akhwasikigibodanun sataerul pokpaljomuro kuroganungosiranuntaedabe naonda]. What this means is that the present situation shows that terrorism will not make people stand on the Chon Tu-hwan faction's side. One may say that terrorism is unavoidable in an era such as this. If the ruler employs all kinds of violence and is formidably inhumane, terrorism is, it can be said, an unavoidable social phenomenon. Therefore, it can be said that one must think that confrontation between radicals and moderates will help the enemy. The aim is the same; only the means differ. Moreover, the two may help each other. More and more people have this thought. As a result, even the moderates, who seek nonviolence, do not lament or become angry over terrorism.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan faction is filled with the fear of terrorism. When Chon Tu-hwan shows up on the occasion of open drills or parades, tanks and heavy artillery are deployed around him and aimed at the troops participating in the drills or parades. For the first time in history, a parade was not held on 1 October, Army Day, this year. It is said that this was to guard against spies from the North or terrorism. Was this not, however, because he feared a death like that of Egyptian President as-Sadat? It seems that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fear of terrorism by the Army is growing daily. In this situation, cannot terrorism be thought to be protecting the system [igatun sanghangsogesonun teroga torio chejerul kutchyo chugedoenungosuronun saenggakdoejji annunda]. Is terrorism not something which discloses traitor Chon Tu-hwan's violence, his [word indistinct], and his inefficiency before the people and the world?

At around 2130 on the evening of 22 September, a timebomb exploded in front of the entrance of the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu. One person was killed and two were injured. This was the third such incident, having been preceded by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju in December 1980 and the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan in March 1982. The scale of the incidents has grown. The investigation authorities and news media considered the incident serious in scale and nature.

This incident has also become a political issue. Its objective nature, however, has been buried, amid operations and fabrications. Moreover, unlike the other cases, this incident was reported only once, and then nothing further was said. How will the incident be distorted, and by whom?

In this situation of groping in the dark, people will, it is said, tackle the operations and fabrications only with honesty and sincerity. They think that only sincerity can defeat cowardly operations.

To stay in power amid the people's repudiation, the handful of people will have to continue operations and fabrications. All kinds of operations postulating a state of war must continue. They concoct history behind the scenes. But history will advance by overriding their concoctions.

MINJU CHOSON DENOUNCES SOUTH'S CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK311558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique disciplined more than 620 students in groups at universities in Taejon and other cities on the stereotyped charge of "poor records."

MINJU CHOSON today in its commentary brands this outrage as part of the harsh suppression of students by the puppet clique. The author of the commentary says:

Most of those disciplined this time are not students of "poor records" as alleged by the puppets but are patriotic students demanding campus freedom and democracy of society.

The puppets' unjustifiable discipline proves that the "readmission step" noisily advertised by them as one for giving an opportunity of learning to the students is no more than a crafty ruse to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and appease and fool the students.

While waxing eloquent about the "readmission step," as if they would make some "present" to the students, the puppets behind the curtain refuse to reinstate them by attaching various conditions to this and, on the contrary, discipline even students on the registers in groups.

The puppets are attempting to forestall the massive action of the students by expelling the progressive students from campuses under unreasonable pretexts with the approach of spring known to be the season of struggle in South Korea. But with no fascist suppression can the puppets check the just struggle of the students for campus freedom and democracy of society.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS 'MURDER' OF STUDENTS

SK011130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group's brutality in murdering six students forced into the puppet army. The author of the commentary says:

The anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean students is a patriotic action for restoring the violated national dignity and sovereignty and reunifying the country. This cannot be a target of suppression, but is worthy of praise.

Nevertheless, the puppets throw those justice-loving students into jail and force sufferings upon them by pressganging them into the puppet army, and, as if it were not enough, murder them in secrecy.

Facts furnish another proof that "expulsion of violence" and "autonomy of campus" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan group is a false propaganda to divert elsewhere the attention of the students and people and win public favor and that the nature of the fascist-maniac cannot change. The puppets are attempting to head off the spring struggle of the students for democracy by penalizing and murdering progressive students.

With no suppression can the puppets stem the powerful flow of the students and people towards a new society of independence and democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up its brutal suppression and murder of South Korean students and people and open to the public the truth of the murder of six students as demanded by the people and apologize for it.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH SAID CONFUSED

SK030341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The puppet clique recently issued "inflation control securities" to the tune of 100,000 million won, according to a report from South Korea.

The puppet clique, which had caused a runaway inflation with a random issue of currency without security for the upkeep of the military fascist rule, issued the aforesaid "securities" allegedly to retire currency. This step of the puppet clique brings a greater confusion in all branches of the economy, including finance.

NICARAGUAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS PYONGYANG

Arrival Reported

SK021647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the party and government of the Republic of Nicaragua arrived in Pyongyang on April 2 by air to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK.

The delegation, headed by Commandant of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, consists of his wife and others.

Put up amid the welcoming crowd who came out to the airport to meet the goodwill envoy of the Nicaraguan people were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, and his wife; Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son; Lt Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Il-chol, and Chon Mun-uk and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu; and other personages concerned, as well as a large number of working people in the city and soldiers of the People's Army. Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also present there.

A welcome function took place at the airport. After the national anthems of the Republic of Nicaragua and our country were played, Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

Meeting With O Chin-u

SK021653 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1615 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, on April 2 met and had a friendly talk with the military delegation of the party and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Commandante of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, Lt Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Il-chol and Chon Mun-uk and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu.

Banquet Hosted for Group

SK030415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of April 2 at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the military delegation of the party and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua on an official goodwill visit to our country.

The members of the delegation headed by Commandant of the Revolution Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, were invited to the banquet.

Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk, Kim Il-chol and Chon Mun-uk and Major General Yi Hong-sun, of the Korean People's Army; Kang Sok-chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade O Chin-u. Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra spoke next. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

O Chin-u Remarks Cited

SK030421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, declared that the Korean people vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres against Nicaragua and actively support the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government to defend the country's sovereignty and independence and preserve peace in the Central American and Caribbean region.

Speaking at a banquet arranged Monday by the DPRK Government in honour of the military delegation of the party and Government of Nicaragua headed by Defence Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Comrade O Chin-u said that to defend the Nicaraguan revolution today is a noble international duty of all the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

We strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist moves against the Central American and Caribbean countries including Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, he said.

Warmly welcoming the Korea visit of the delegation, he said respected Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra who had visited our country in khaki uniform smudged with powder smoke in the flames of the national liberation struggle, has come to our country today as a leader of a country in charge of defence and security of an independent and sovereign state.

Referring to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he said the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed in broader range on a higher level. In accordance with the landmark set up by the historical meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Council of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in March last year and have become most valuable and solid today.

He went on: Today the Nicaraguan people are defending with honour the revolutionary gains, decisively and courageously smashing the subversive acts and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries, and are energetically struggling to hasten economic reconstruction and defence building and achieve social changes.

The realities of Nicaragua show that a people who have become the master of their country after breaking the chains of imperialism and colonialism and winning victory of the revolution can work a great miracle, indeed.

The Korean people warmly hail the achievements made by the fraternal Nicaraguan people and sincerely wish them greater progress in their future struggle for building an independent and prosperous, new Nicaragua.

Comrade O Chin-u said that the U.S. imperialists are arming and training thousands of Somoza remnants in Central America and hurling them into Nicaragua while supplying more destruction weapons to the Honduran Army to encourage their anti-Nicaraguan moves and becoming more undisguised in their new war provocation and manoeuvres against the DPRK.

The U.S. imperialists, he said, are trying to blockade Nicaragua in the sky, on the ground and the seas and fake up a second Grenadian incident with a vicious aim of frustrating the democratic elections which will open a broad vista for the independent development of Nicaragua and establishing a pro-American fascist dictatorial regime there. They are answering our new proposal for tripartite talks for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by the unprecedented in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, he noted, and stressed:

With no desperate manoeuvres, however, can they hold in check the struggle of the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples to defend their national independence and build a new society or turn back the trend of the present times towards independence.

Comrade O Chin-u proposed toasts to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the health of respected Comrade Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

Humberto Ortega Speaks

SK030433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- Commandant of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, minister of defence, commander-in-chief of the Sandinist People's Army and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, strongly opposed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts against the DPRK threatening it and supported its just and righteous proposal for tripartite talks.

Speaking at a banquet arranged by the DPRK Government Monday in honor of the military delegation of the party and Government of Nicaragua, he extended warm greetings to the industrious and heroic Korean people guided by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il who are wisely leading the struggle against the imperialist aggression and for a more successful promotion of socialist construction in Korea.

He said that the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the chuche idea which he had learnt while visiting Korea sixteen years ago have been an encouragement and an important decision in preparing himself as a revolutionary, as a human being.

Many changes have taken place in Korea in those sixteen years, he said, and continued: Most important is that the Korean people are standing firmly at the head of the struggle against imperialist domination and U.S. imperialist aggression.

The Korean people have built a wonderful new society by displaying the spirit of self-reliance. This convinces us that we can also build a beautiful and wonderful society by drawing on the experiences of the Korean people.

Saying that the Nicaraguan people have received fraternal, sincere and disinterested support from the Korean people at a crucial moment when they were struggling against U.S. imperialism, he said: We are firmly preparing ourselves and are actively struggling to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression. We think we can contribute by this to the struggle of the Korean people.

The DPRK Government proposes tripartite talks today. The Korean Government seeks in this talks to preserve peace in this region, replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

We support this just and righteous proposal of the DPRK Government. And our government stands foursquare behind the proposal of your government to adopt a non-aggression declaration not to use arms against each other. We are convinced that all the socialist countries and non-aligned countries will support these efforts of the DPRK Government.

The imperialists leave no stone unturned in their bid to stifle our revolution. But our people will certainly win just as the Korean people defeated U.S. imperialism in the past and are winning a decisive victory today, standing opposed to U.S. imperialism, by displaying the spirit of fortitude shown by the Korean people and by displaying the spirit of the Sandinist people.

I would like to declare once again that the U.S. imperialists, however mighty they may appear, can never break the close friendship and intimacy linking our two peoples.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YASIR 'ARAFAT

SK311108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, supporting the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world. The message, dated March 6, says:

I extend fraternal greetings to you.

I and the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, my brothers, received the appeal officially published some time ago by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the charge of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

On behalf of our Palestinian Arab people, the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, my brothers, and on my own, I extend revolutionary congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, friendly fighters, and we highly estimate your important role in leading work in various fields for the political development in the Southeast Asian region and the complete independence and reunification, advancement and prosperity of Korea.

We also highly appraise the unshakable, principled stand of your friendly government under the bold and wise guidance of you who are firmly standing on the side of the Palestinian Arab people in the just struggle for the rights to return home and to self-determination and for the liberation of the Palestinian territory and the restoration of the unshakable national rights including the founding of an independent state.

Your Excellency Comrade President, my brother, it is beyond all doubts that the appeal officially published by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK reflects the desire of the entire Korean people to free themselves from all manner of subjugation and achieve their independence and independent reunification. We consider that this new peaceful initiative made by you is a brave and bold proposal which fully accords with the national interests of the entire Korean people.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation affirms that it always hopes earnestly for the realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by you for the reunification and independence, economic progress and social prosperity of Korea and for the wellbeing of the Korean people.

We, therefore, resolutely support the proposal for tripartite talks reflected in this appeal, in which Democratic Korea, the system in the South of Korea and the United States will participate on an equal footing.

Also supporting your just stand for the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, which threaten and blackmail the future of the Korean people, destroy the prospect for Korean reunification and extremely endanger peace in all parts of your country, we bitterly denounce the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being held by the troops of the United States and the system in the South of Korea, which threaten and jeopardize security and stability in this region.

We assure you, Comrade President, my brother, that the militant relations of solidarity established between our two peoples and between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to support our common interests for a dignified and free life and for independence, sovereignty, progress and prosperity.

In closing, I wish you a long life in good health and happiness and successes and achievements in leading the friendly Korean people. I wish your friendly people happiness and prosperity, as well as greater progress in the struggle for reunifying Korea under your courageous and wise leadership.

Revolution till victory.

LOSEV-LED TASS DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK311603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received on March 31 the delegation of the Soviet news agency TASS on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by S.A. Losev, general director of the news agency TASS. Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, were on hand. Also present was N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader.

Kim Chong-il Toasted at Fete

SK030353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 CMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 3 (KCNA) -- N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, hosted a reception at his embassy last evening upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Soviet news agency TASS.

Speaking first at the reception, S.A. Losev, general director of the TASS News Agency and head of the delegation, said that the reception of the delegation by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was its great honor.

The Soviet people, he said, are supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks and strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, the chief obstacle to the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, from South Korea.

We wish the fraternal Korean people, he said, greater successes in their struggle to carry out the tasks of socialist construction set forth at the sixth party congress and reunify the country peacefully and in a democratic way, without foreign interference, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speaking next, Chu Hyon-ok, general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, said: Through our meeting with you this time, we have acquainted ourselves better with the precious successes achieved by the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and decisions adopted at the December plenary meeting and February extraordinary plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the NATO bloc and defend peace and security in Europe and the world under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Our people wish the Soviet people greater successes in their struggle to complete the developed socialist society and increase the might of the country.

The attendants at the reception raised glasses to the unbreakable friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples, to the further strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the news agencies of the two countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim-Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

YI CHONG-OK LEADS GROUP ATTENDING TOURE FUNERAL

Greeted by Provisional President

SK310413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, arrived in Conakry on March 29 to attend the funeral of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and provisional president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; the minister of housing, domains and town-planning; the minister of foreign affairs; the minister of internal trade; the minister of farming, forestry and water conservancy; and the minister of the county agro-livestock farms and agricultural cooperatives; members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; the minister of livestock and fisheries; the minister of labour; the minister of posts and telecommunications; and the chiefs of staff of the three services; members of the party Central Committee; and other high-ranking officials of the Guinean party and state. Also present there were the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Guinea.

A reception ceremony for the DPRK party and state delegation was held at the airport. After the playing of the Korean and Guinean National anthems, head of the delegation Yi Chong-ok and Provisional President Lansana Beavogui reviewed a guard of honour of the three services amid the booming of a gun-salute.

Meeting With Beavogui

SK310435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and provisional president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on March 29 met the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on a visit to Guinea to attend the funeral of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed to Provisional President Lansana Beavogui deep condolences of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

The provisional president expressed deep thanks for this. He also expressed heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for having sent a high-level delegation to the funeral of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Noting that he and the Guinean people were deeply moved by a message expressing deep condolences sent by the great leader to him, he said: We are well aware of the excellent intimacy forged between the great leader President Kim Il-song and President Ahmed Sekou Toure. This intimacy will be everlasting. The Guinean people will make all efforts to continually develop and strengthen this most excellent intimacy.

Kim Il-song Wreath Laid

SK302311 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a wreath to the bier of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, according to a report.

The wreath sent by the great leader was placed at the bier on March 29 by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had carried it from Pyongyang.

Present on the occasion were the members of the party and state delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK.

After laying the wreath, the members of the delegation observed a moment's silence in memory of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. They expressed condolences to the Madam, son and relatives of President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Delegation Returns From Funeral

SK021644 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- The party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home today by plane after attending the funeral of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic. It was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Sok-Chu, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other personages concerned, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov.

The delegation left Conakry on March 31. It was seen off at the airport by Lansana Beavogui, provisional president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party, including Tamantang Camara, permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and ministers of the government. A farewell function was held at the airport.

FURTHER CONDOLENCES ON TOURE'S DEATH

Kim Yong-nam Message

SK01100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1841 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of condolence to Abdulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Noting that the death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, an outstanding leader of the Guinean revolution, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of the Korean people, is a great loss not only to the Guinean people but also to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, the message said that, although he passed away, his precious feats for the sacred cause of the Guinean people and the world progressive people will remain long.

O Chin-u Note

SK011054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of condolence to Lansana Diane, minister of the People's Army of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Saying that the death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure is a great loss not only to the Guinean party, state and people but also to the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the world revolutionary people, the message stressed that, although he passed away, the shining feats performed by him in the struggle for the victory of the cause of independence and progress will remain long in the hearts of the Guinean and Korean peoples and the world progressive people.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETES GUINEA-BISSAU PRIME MINISTER

SK020620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Paulo Correia, upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message sincerely wishes the prime minister great success in his responsible work.

NODONG SINMUN URGES SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

SK311117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0125 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 30 carried an article titled "To Realise South-South Cooperation Is Most Effective Way for Establishing New International Economic Order" It says:

If the developing countries conduct brisk exchange and cooperation with each other on the principle of collective self-reliance, letting countries with technique offer it, countries with raw materials contribute them and countries with funds donate them, they will surely be able to live and build an independent national economy by their own efforts and push through the demand for the establishment of an equitable and impartial international economic order.

They have plenty of conditions and possibilities to realise South-South cooperation.

They have the majority of human and material resources of the world and each of them has good experiences and technique gained in the building of a new society and has an economic foundation to some extent. If South-South cooperation is put into effect by making the best of such economic potentials and possibilities, the developing countries can solve by themselves and among themselves the problems of funds, technique and raw materials needed in the building of an independent national economy. Not depending upon the imperialists, and firmly establish a new international economic order.

They, therefore, should not pin hope upon "North-South cooperation" but rely upon their own strength and actively strive to realize South-South cooperation in the noble ideas of chajusong (independence) and mutual cooperation.

KIM CHONG-IL WORK PUBLISHED IN 1964 PRAISED

SK301558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Become Revolutionaries Boundlessly Faithful to the Party and the Leader", a historic work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (March 30, 1964).

Follows a summary of an article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Valuable Guideline Which Made Guiding Officials Fulfil Their Duties as Commanding Personnel of the Revolution":

In the work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives a profound exposition of such questions as the functionaries fulfilling their revolutionary tasks in a responsible manner befitting the master with single-hearted loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and possessing a correct method and style of work. In the work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il defines it as an important problem to keep loyalty as a revolutionary sense of duty.

The validity of this idea lies in that it is based on a scientific analysis of the relations between the leader and his men in the revolutionary ranks and of the basic traits of the revolutionary soldiers. The dear leader indicates in the work concrete ways of keeping loyalty as a revolutionary sense of duty.

The unique idea of keeping loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung as a revolutionary sense of duty propounded in the work gives an ideological and theoretical weapon in unswervingly upholding the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation. The work is of enormous significance as it propounded this great idea 20 years ago when the internal and external situation was very complicated, so as to provide a powerful weapon in reliably carrying forward the lineage of the revolution.

In the work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expounds where loyalty to the party and the leader should be manifested. He gives detailed instructions as to reliably defending one's revolutionary post, not arguing about its gravity, fulfilling the revolutionary assignments well and enhancing political and practical qualifications and capacities.

In the work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives detailed answers to the questions of improving work method and style and strengthening revolutionary organisational life.

This work was published when an energetic undertaking was in progress to apply within the whole party the chongsan-ri spirit and method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. The dear leader who deems it a noble mission to implement the great leader's new idea, theory and policy stresses in the work that the functionaries should possess popular traits.

The idea of possessing popular traits expounded in the work is judicious as it is based on a scientific analysis of the popular character of the Workers' Party of Korea and the essential nature of chuche-type revolutionaries.

The historical work "Let Us Become Revolutionaries Boundlessly Faithful to the Party and the Leader" serves as a guideline giving correct answers to the theoretical and practical questions in training all the functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, to be true communist revolutionaries and as a banner of struggle which enables them to successfully carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to completion with single-hearted loyalty succeeded through generations.

KIM CHONG-IL PUBLICATION ON CHUCHE IDEA REVIEWED

SK021640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang April 2 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 10th anniversary of the publication of "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, (April 2, 1974).

The article titled "The Development of the Chuche Idea in Depth by Our Party" reads in part: The work says the chuche philosophy is a man-centred philosophy which has been elaborated and systematized, focussing on man. It gives a new exposition of the problem of the essential difference between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy, the problem of a new outlook of the chuche philosophy on the world, the problem of the chajusong of man and other problems arising in understanding the chuche philosophy.

The work develops and enriches the chuche philosophy founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with new principles and propositions.

A new exposition of the essence of the chuche philosophy represents an important content of the work. As is said in the work, the chuche philosophy is a new philosophy, a man-centred philosophy. This means that the chuche philosophy raises the fundamental question of philosophy by regarding man as the main factor, and elucidates an outlook on the world, a viewpoint and attitude towards the world, by focussing on man. The work makes it clear. Herein lies the great significance of the work.

After expounding the essence of the chuche philosophy the work dwells on the fundamental difference between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy. In the work the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il says that human philosophy deals purely with the human question; it is a philosophy of life which denies the inherent mission of philosophy for giving a world outlook and mainly interprets what man and life are.

He notes in the work that the chuche philosophy raises man's position and role in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy and elucidates that man is the master of everything and decides everything. And he proves that the chuche philosophy considers man from an angle fundamentally different from that of human philosophy.

The elucidation of the fundamental difference between the chuche philosophy and human philosophy makes it possible to thoroughly defend the chuche philosophy from the reactionary bourgeois philosophy which denies a scientific understanding of the world and revolutionary changes and incites sadness, pessimism and selfishness.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il says in the work that chajusong, creativity and consciousness are the essential features of man as indicated by the chuche idea. This is a flawless philosophical exposition of man's essential nature.

The clarification of the idea that man is characterised by chajusong, creativity and consciousness propounded by the chuche. Philosophy enables people to correctly understand the originality of the chuche philosophy which gives a new exposition of the human problem.

The work also makes it possible to have a correct understanding of the new outlook on the world, focussing on man. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il says in the work that the chuche philosophy raised a new question as to who is the master of the world and what is the motive force for its transformation and elucidated a new idea that nature and society are dominated and transformed by man, and thus fulfilled brilliantly the philosophical task of our time when the popular masses are masters of their own destiny and history.

The work says that it is also important to have a correct understanding of chajusong in grasping the chuche philosophy.

Thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it has been made clear that man's chajusong is different in quality from the simple instinct of other living matters to maintain their physical existence and it is an attribute to live and develop as a social being.

As a result, it has become possible to overcome the idea intended to negate the fundamental differences between social being and natural being, between social attributes and biological attributes and the idea intended to make obscure the boundary line between man and other living matters and degrade the position and role of man as dominator and transformer of the world to the level of other living matters.

It is expounded in the work that along with chajusong, creativity and consciousness constitute man's social attributes and that chajusong, creativity and consciousness, though distinguishable from one another, are closely integrated. This is an important theoretical exposition.

KIM CHONG-IL EXAMINES LIGHT INDUSTRIAL GOODS

SK311619 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on March 31 saw light industrial goods produced at factories and enterprises all over the country, accompanied by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Ho Tam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the C.C. of the WPK; and Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK.

Also seeing the light industrial products were Comrades An Sung-hak and Kim Pok-sin, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the WPK; Comrades Ho Chong-suk and Chae Hui-chong, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kim Nam-yun, member of the C.C. of the WPK and director of a department of the party Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

After seeing the products on display, Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appreciated the wide variety, smartness and good quality of school uniforms, sweaters, shoes, school things, blankets and other light industrial goods.

Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth tasks for making a big progress in increasing the variety of the light industrial goods necessary for the people's life, further improving their quality and enhancing the people's living standards.

BRIEFS

MACHINE INDUSTRY DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The government machine industry delegation of our country headed by Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Commission of Machine Industry, returned home on March 30 by air after a visit to the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Kim Pung-ki, vice-minister of first machine industry. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Mar 84 SK]

'TEXT' OF LETTER TO NORTH ON JOINT OLYMPIC TEAM

SK021320 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Following is the full text of the letter the (South) Korean Amateur Sports Association and the (South) Korean Olympic Committee sent to their North Korean counterparts:

Proposal -- Text

To Mr Kim Yu-Sun, chairman of the North Korean Sports Guidance Committee and the North Korean Olympic Committee:

I received your letter of March 30 and first of all am compelled to point out a lack even in your recent letter of any mention about the terrorist atrocity in Burma last October 9. In that attempt on the life of our head of state, most of the members of our diplomatic delegation were murdered en masse. It was a crime against not only compatriots who share the same blood but against all peace-loving peoples of the world. Indeed, it ran counter to the Olympic spirit which pursues peace and the unity of all mankind. Even between athletes and athletic officials an apology for such heinous criminal conduct, in which compatriots were slain en masse, would be appropriate.

On several occasions, we have and will continue to call on the North Korean authorities to take acceptable measures with respect to the terrorist atrocity in Burma.

In the pure spirit of sportsmanship, however, we have decided to affirmatively review your proposal for talks between South and North Korean sports officials irrespective of any other pending issue. One may recall that, on many occasions, we have already urged that single delegations be formed to take part in the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles next July and in various subsequent world championships. On June 19, 1981, Mr Cho San-ho, then chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, proposed that single inter-Korean teams be formed for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics and the 1982 New Delhi Asian Games and strongly suggested to your side that an inter-Korean sports delegation meet as soon as possible. When we made the offer for joint participation in a single inter-Korea team three years before the Los Angeles Olympics, we expected North Korea to respond affirmatively without hesitation. Again in the proposal for 20 inter-Korean pilot projects which the Government of the Republic of Korea put forth to North Korea on February 1, 1982, we called for an exchange of goodwill games in the South and the North, the formation of single teams for various international matches, and goodwill exchanges between people in the athletic world.

As all these proposals were advanced from a desire to achieve national reconciliation, there was no reason whatsoever why you couldn't have accepted them. But you did not. It is fortunate, however, that even though belatedly, you have responded affirmatively to our offer to form single teams for the 1984 Olympics and various other international games.

We expect that South and North Korea will be able to form single delegations to jointly take part not only in the Los Angeles Olympics but also in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics set to be held in Seoul. The South and the North came in third and fourth, respectively, in the New Delhi Asian Games in 1982. Though we failed to win the glory of winning first place, we proved our people's ability to all the world. Had we formed a single delegation for the New Delhi games, we might have even won first place.

Considering that West and East Germany held some 200 meetings over a period of more than five years from June 1951 to November 1956 before they could form a single team for the Olympics in the 1950s, we worry whether there is even enough time to prepare for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul not to mention the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. Therefore, we had better hold various goodwill games in Seoul and Pyongyang in turn, even beginning right from this month, so that we can strongly demonstrate both at home and abroad our mutual determination to form single teams and hasten without any slightest delay the selection of players to participate on a single inter-Korean team in the Los Angeles Olympics and other international games.

In order to facilitate the smooth progress of the talks to arrange for such single teams and sports exchange programs, a direct telephone line should be opened between South and North Korea.

To discuss these questions, we propose the following:

Time of first meeting: 10 a.m. on April 9, 1984.

Site: Conference room, Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, Panmunjom.

Delegations: Four delegates each, with the senior delegates being the deputy heads of the sports association and Olympic Committees.

Agenda: 1. The question of forming single inter-Korean teams for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, 1986 Asian Games, 1988 Olympics and other international games to be held in the days ahead.

2. The question of holding inter-Korean athletic exchanges.

I look forward to your affirmative response.

Chung Chu-yong,
President, Korean Amateur Sports Association
Chairman, Korean Olympic Committee

April 2, 1984

BUSINESSMEN TO DEMAND CHANGE IN JAPAN TRADE

SK030221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean business leaders will demand that Japan correct its chronic bilateral trade imbalance in Korea's disfavor at a joint meeting of the binational economic committees to be held in Kyodo April 5-7, business sources said Tuesday. During the 16th conference, the Korean delegation will request that Japan send a large purchasing mission to the Seoul International Trade Fair '84 in September. It also will ask Japan to cooperate in finding other cures to the lopsided trade imbalance, the sources said.

In 1983, South Korea suffered a 2.8 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan, bringing its total trade deficit since the two countries normalized relations in 1965 to 26.7 billion dollars. South Korea's overall trade deficit last year stood at 1.7 billion dollars.

The two neighboring countries still have many problems to solve in the economic field, even though they will mark the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations next year. The Koreans will thus propose that a committee be established to prepare for that event as part of its efforts to step up economic cooperation on private level.

During the meeting, the Korean delegation also will bring up the transfer of high-technology between the two countries, review problems involving Japanese trading companies operating in Korea, and call for cooperation in maritime field and countermeasures against the ever-growing trade barriers in the world economy.

Chairman of the state-run Pohang Iron and Steel Co. Pak Tae-chun will head the 55-member Korean delegation, including such business leaders as Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, Yu Ki-chung, Chairman of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses, and Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the sources said.

9.5 PERCENT BUDGET INCREASE PLANNED FOR 1985

SK280157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 28 (YONHAP) — The government envisions a 9.5 percent rise in its budget expenditures for fiscal 1985 from this year's 10.4 trillion won to nearly 12 trillion won (15.5 billion U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth 795 won). The projected rise stands in contrast to year's budget freeze at 1983 level. The freeze was designed to fuel economic reform with emphasis on efficiency and minimizing waste especially in the government sector. Budget officials at the Economic Planning Board Wednesday said the government has determined that the budget freeze produced its desired results and that a moderate increase in the fiscal 1985 budget would be appropriate in accordance with the nation's economic growth. The 9.5 percent budget hike is aimed at meeting two key requirements of the fiscal layout--supporting price stabilization and funding projects related with the public welfare, the officials said.

Except for defense spending and educational grants to provincial governments, expenditures for sectors directly linked to people's daily lives, such as piped water, sewage facilities, medical systems, housing and pollution, will rise sizably next year. A considerable part of the budget hike will go to technology innovation, the officials added. The size of budget revenue for next year is yet to be decided. This year, the program features a revenue surplus of 550 billion won to constitute an unprecedented black-ink budget.

DEFENSE SURTAX COLLECTION TO CONTINUE PAST 1985

SK290340 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 29 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has decided to continue to collect defense surtax past its termination date in 1985 and is studying whether to extend the collection of education surtax past 1986, an Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said Thursday.

The extension of the time limit is unavoidable because of the large share of the nation's total tax revenue spent on military preparedness and increasing demands for defense expenditure, the official said.

Revenues from the defense tax for 1984 is set at 1.4 trillion won (about 1.76 billion U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth 795 won), 40.5 percent of the nation's total estimated defense expenditures. The defense surtax law, enacted in 1976, was extended for five years in 1981.

If the time limit were not extended for another five years starting in 1986, a rise in the nation's tax rates would be unavoidable to fill the expected 10 percent shortfall in revenue, the official said. It is possible that the government will not extend the time limit of education surtax whose share of total tax revenue is relatively small. Target revenue from the education tax is 285 billion won in 1984, the official said.

BANK REPORTS AVERAGE WORKERS SALARY FOR 1983

SK300153 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Seoul, March 30 (YONHAP) -- The monthly wage average for Korean workers last year was 273,119 won (343 U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth 795 won), up 11 percent in nominal terms from 1982, a bank of Korea report said Friday. The increase rate in 1983 was 4.8 percentage points lower than that in 1982, the report said.

In real terms, taking the price hikes into account, the yearly wage hike rate was 7.4 percent compared with 7.9 percent recorded in 1982, the report said. Most South Korean businesses regulated wage increases to a minimum extent last year to comply with the government's policy to stabilize commodity prices.

Wage increase among utility workers were the highest standing at 15.3 percent, followed by the manufacturing industry with 12.2 percent. Wage hikes in service sector, which topped all industries with 19.2 percent in 1982, dropped substantially to 10.1 percent last year.

The construction and mining industries saw the smallest wage rise with 5.8 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. Of all industries, the wages for manufacturing workers is still the lowest with 226,790 won (285 dollars) a month, while those of utility employees are the highest with 484,421 won (609 dollars) a month, according to the report.

YONSEI STUDENTS FREE 'GOVERNMENT AGENT' HOSTAGE

SK302357 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] About 300 students of Yonsei University yesterday released a man they had held hostage since Thursday as a government "agent." The man identified as Chong Yongchun, 30, was taken hostage by students Thursday while taking pictures of the students holding a meeting under the name of the university's Democracy Promotion Committee. The students held him overnight but released him after negotiations with the university authorities.

The students insisted that the authorities were continuing to inspect the campus in spite of the government announcement to the contrary. But the Education Ministry said yesterday that government inspection of the campus had been stopped since early this month. They also said that the just formed students' committee for the democratization of the campus should be authorized as an independent students' body as the Students' Defense Corps.

The sit-in by some 300 students in connection with the campus intrusion by the alleged agents continued until yesterday morning when the dean of students' affairs and the students agreed on a settlement of the matter. According to an "agreement" which appeared on the school's bulletin boards yesterday morning, the representatives of the committee for the democratization of the campus and the school administration have decided to file written protests over the incident with the government authorities concerned.

The two sides have also agreed to make detailed reports on the incident on April 2 through the Yonsei Broadcasting Station and the YONSEI CHUNCHU, the campus newspaper.

405 EXPELLED COLLEGE STUDENTS RETURN TO CAMPUSES

SK310001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] As of Thursday, total of 405 collegians who had been expelled for campus disturbances have returned to the campus for the spring semester, according to the Education Ministry. In the case of Seoul National University where 272 students were expelled, 70 of them have completed procedures for reenrollment.

Sources at the school said that four former students of agriculture whose re-admission was withheld in a faculty meeting thus kindling a sit-in demonstration of the students and their fellows, were included among the 72 students who have re-entered the school.

At Korea University, 52 of the 117 students who had been ousted from the campus for involvement in anti-government demonstrations have finalized steps to re-enter the school. At Yonsei University, 20 of the 95 students expelled have registered with the school administration for re-admission.

Eighteen of the 33 students expelled have re-enrolled at Ewha Womens University. The number of the returnees was, as of Thursday, nine at Dongguk University, 11 at University Hanyang and five at Konkuk University.

DRAFT DELAY FOR READMITTED STUDENTS SLATED

SK310011 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Mar 84 p 8

[Text] College and university students readmitted in the spring semester after being ousted for their involvement in campus disturbances will not be conscripted until their graduation if they graduate before the age of 26. At present, students are not drafted for military duty until their graduation at the age of 24.

According to the Office of Military Manpower Administration yesterday, the expelled students who are to return to their campuses in the fall semester will be given a similar favor when they submit to the office by the end of next month papers insuring their readmittance by the heads of the higher learning institutions. The office said that those students given six months or longer in jail before Feb 29 this year, but readmitted to schools with their sentences suspended will be listed as reserve forces.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT CRITICIZES THAILAND

BK021518 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1221 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) -- Today the spokesman of the PRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement energetically denouncing the hostile policy pursued by the Thai authorities toward Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. The full text of the statement is as follows:

Since the beginning of the year, not caring about the good will expressed many times by the PRK and other Indochinese countries, without taking into consideration the pressing aspiration of a large majority of opinion in Southeast Asia for a prompt reestablishment of peace and stability in this region through dialogue, the reactionaries among the Thai leading circles stubbornly pursued their hostile policy toward Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

With support and encouragement from Thailand, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries taking refuge at bases established along the Thai-Kampuchean border continue their activities of infiltration and looting in the Kampuchean area near Thailand. In coordination with these acts of sabotage, Thailand does not cease to send its planes and warships to violate Kampuchean airspace and territorial water and order its artillery to shell PRK territory. Just during the week from 15 to 22 March, 32 Thai violations of airspace, 80 Thai violations of territorial waters, and 52 shellings by Thai artillery against Kampuchean territory were registered. Recently, on 25 March Thai forces with their artillery and mortars many times shelled the areas west and east of Preah Vihear temple in Choam Khsan District, situated 5 to 7 kilometers inside Kampuchean territory, causing many losses to the local population.

To safeguard the territorial integrity of the country and the lives and property of the population, the KPRAF with the assistance of volunteers of the Vietnamese army inflicted well-deserved blows to the enemies in Kampuchea near the Thai border.

Facing a defeat of the enemies, whose brigandage is possible only with the support and encouragement of Thailand, the Thai authorities resorted to their well-known trick, that is to slander the Kampuchean and Vietnamese armed forces by accusing them of a "violation of Thai territory," and feverishly worked to create evidence in support of their accusation.

The PRK Government categorically rejects this flagrant slander by the Thai authorities because it is at complete variance with the policy of the PRK as well as with that of the SRV, which have always respected the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand and always want to have peaceful coexistence, friendly relations, and cooperation with this country. During the past 5 years, this policy has shown its manifestation in many concrete acts. It is a fact that if such a policy was not practiced, the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries sheltered and fed by Thailand and authorized to use Thai territory as a "sanctuary" to serve the expansionist aims of Beijing would have been quickly eliminated.

The Kampuchean Government and people categorically denounce the violations committed by Thailand against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kampuchean people, and energetically denounce the crimes committed by the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries from Thai territory against the Kampuchean people in the border area. The Thai authorities must immediately put an end to their criminal acts. They must bear full responsibility if they remain obstinate and engage themselves in this way against the Kampuchean people.

THAI INCURSIONS, ATTACKS 2-20 MARCH REPORTED

BK030734 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 2 -- From March 2-29 Thai aircraft L-19s, OV-10's and A-37's 76 times spied on the Preah Vihear Temple, Poipet and Konrieng (Preah Vihear) areas five to 12 kilometres on the Kampuchean side of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Hill 547, three to five kilometres behind the border, was repeatedly attacked with bombs and rockets from a-37's and with cannon fire from Thailand on March 27, 28 and 29.

Meanwhile Thai naval craft made 527 incursions into areas five to 24 miles off the Kampuchean Islands of Koh Kong, Loh Tang and Poulo Wai.

Thailand also made 200 attacks with cannon and mortar fire, and 12 infantry assaults, on Anlung Veng, Thmar Puok, Ta Sanh, Smaideng, and foothills close to the border in the provinces of Preah Vihear, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong.

The revolutionary forces duly punished Khmer intruders from Thailand, putting out of action more than 800, including nearly 270 on hill 547, and seizing a large quantity of weapons and equipment. Many other reactionaries were captured or surrendered.

270 'POL POT TROOPS' SAID KILLED IN PREAH VIHEAR

BK030724 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1139 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 2 -- Kampuchea Armed Forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers and the population, wiped out some 270 Pol Pot troops in Preah Vihear Province from March 25-29. They were intercepting elements of Pol Pot's 612th Division who, under Thai artillery and air cover, were crossing the Thai-Kampuchean border at Hill 547, from 17 to 20 km west of the Preah Vihear temple.

The revolutionary forces also took many prisoners and captured a large quantity of weapons and equipment. The search for enemy remnants continues.

VODK, VONADK BATTLE REPORTS ISSUED FOR 23-29 MAR

BK301156 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the following battle reports for the reporting period 23-29 March:

VODK at 2330 GMT on 23 March notes that the Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 152 Vietnamese soldiers on the Battambang, south Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, Choam Khsan, and Chhep battlefields from 3 to 20 March.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on the same day says 248 Vietnamese soldiers were put out of action on the Koh Kong Leu, Koh Kong Kraom, Kompong Chhnang, and Kompong Thom battlefields between 1 and 21 March.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 24 March reports that 232 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded by combatants and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in encounters on the Siem Reap, Kompong Speu, south Sisophon, Samlot, Leach, Pailin-Route 10, Battambang, Chhep, and north Sisophon battlefields between 8 and 18 March.

According to VODK at 2330 GMT on 25 March, Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 256 Vietnamese soldiers on the Leach, Battambang, Samlot, Pailin-Route 10, south and north Sisophon, and Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefields from 8 to 21 March.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 25 March says that from 10 to 21 March Democratic Kampuchean combatants killed or wounded 235 Vietnamese aggressor troops on the Battambang-Sangke River, Kampot, Samlot, Chhep, south Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 26 March notes that 255 Vietnamese aggressor troops were put out of action by Democratic Kampuchean combatants and guerrillas in attacks on the Kampot, Samlot, South Sisophon, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields. The attacks, which took place during the first 20 days of March, also resulted in the destruction of 21 assorted weapons, a cloth warehouse, a commune office, 23 military barracks, and a quantity of war materiel and in the seizure of 29 assorted weapons and a large quantity of military equipment.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 26 March reports that combatants and guerrillas of the Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Moun, Leach, Pailin, and Battambang battlefields killed or wounded 153 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 23 assorted weapons, 7 military barracks, 7 trenches, and a truck; and seized a quantity of ammunition and materiel in actions between 6 and 21 March.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 27 March reports that as a result of actions on the Kompong Cham, Leach, Moun, and Pailin-Route 10 battlefields between 6 and 21 March, 184 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded; 19 assorted weapons, 2 trucks, a lathe machine, 8 barracks, 7 trenches, and some war materiel were destroyed; a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel was seized; and 3 Vietnamese positions in Rolea P'ier District of the Kompong Chhnang battlefield and on the Battambang battlefield were destroyed and liberated.

According to VONADK at 2300 GMT on 27 March, Democratic Kampuchean combatants of the south Sisophon, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Som, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields, killed or wounded 169 enemy soldiers, including 3 Soviet advisers killed on the Siem Reap battlefield; destroyed 11 assorted weapons, 156 trenches, a GMC truck, a jeep, and 9 barracks; and seized 27 weapons and a quantity of war materiel in actions between 14 and 23 March.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 28 March says that 55 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 68 wounded, 2 trucks and a bridge destroyed, and 16 weapons seized in actions on the South and North Sisophon, Kampot, Pursat, Leach, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap battlefields between 8 and 23 March.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 29 March reports that 138 Vietnamese soldiers were put out of action by combatants and guerrillas of the Kampot, Leach, Pursat, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields from 8 to 23 March.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on the same day says 75 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, 99 others were wounded, and 28 weapons were seized in actions on the Samlot, Kompong Thom, Kratie, south Sisophon, Kandal, Kompong Cham, and Chhep battlefields between 7 and 28 March.

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV INTRUSIONS IN THAILAND

BK010310 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Vietnamese Intrusions Into Thailand Once Again Lay Bare to World Opinion the Aggressive Hanoi Authorities' Ultrasavage, Arrogant, and Cunning Nature"]

[Text] Since 25 March, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their aggressive troops now occupying Kampuchea and butchering the Kampuchean people to violate Thai territory in a most insolent manner. On 25 March, 300 Vietnamese soldiers -- that is, a battalion -- intruded 5 km deep into Thailand's border region at Sisaket province. They clashed with Thai border defense forces on 26, 27, 28, and 29 March.

The Thai Armed Forces Supreme Command announced that the Thai Army retaliated heavily against the intruding Vietnamese forces, causing considerable losses to them and forcing them to shamefully retreat back to Kampuchean territory, leaving five bodies on Thai soil. The Thai Army also captured 40 other intruding Vietnamese soldiers.

This criminal act of aggression is perpetrated by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors at a time when:

1. The Vietnamese aggressors are inextricably bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield where an increasingly large number of aggressors is thrashing about in painful death throes; and
2. The diplomatic maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, of Nguyen Co Thach in particular, in Southeast Asia are experiencing ignominious failures.

It is in such a situation, where the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are suffering from defeats both on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the international arena, that they are using brute force to attack Thailand in a most arrogant manner in order to cow Thailand and ASEAN into submitting to their orders. This is not the first time that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used brute force to violate Thailand. Every year, whenever they fail in their diplomatic machinations to deceive and fool other people or whenever they cannot think of any good trick to mislead other people, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors resort to brute force to violate Thailand and arrogantly show their fangs. They behaved in this manner in 1980. In June 1980, Nguyen Co Thach conducted his deceptive diplomatic activities in Southeast Asia, but failed in the end. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors then ordered their aggressive troops to attack Thailand, openly violating its territory. The same thing happened in 1981, 1982, and 1983. The Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to the same trick this year. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have always been seriously punished by the Thai border defense forces.

The current violation of Thailand's territorial integrity by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Sisaket Province once again shows to world opinion the Le Duan authorities' cruel, savage, fascist, stubborn, ultra arrogant, and extremely tricky nature. The world more clearly sees how bad the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are, how inclined they are toward jungle law, and how misleading, tricky, and deceptive their nature is. This clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors as well as Nguyen Co Thach do not have sincerity, good will, or good intentions regarding a settlement of the Kampuchean question. All statements made by Nguyen Co Thach during his recent visit to Indonesia and Australia were merely obnoxiously misleading and deceptive tricks and maneuvers. The Hanoi authorities have not changed their aggressive position in the least. The remarks or proposals peddled by Nguyen Co Thach one after another are merely part of tactics, a diplomatic ploy for Vietnam to realize the criminal objective it has failed to achieve through military attacks on the battlefield.

Confronted with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors who are brutal, savage, stubborn, and arrogant, who ignore all international law and practice, and who understand only brute force, the peoples and countries in the region as well as all peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world must raise their voice in condemnation of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and join hands in taking the necessary concrete measures to bring powerful pressure to bear on Vietnam so that in coordination with the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield, we can drive the Vietnamese enemy aggressors out of Kampuchea to the last man. With the cruel and savage Vietnamese enemy aggressors, no one can get peace by asking for it from them. The only way is to join hands and pin them down, beating them up until they are forced to withdraw from Kampuchea. Only then can Kampuchea and the rest of Southeast Asia enjoy peace and security.

RALLY MARKS LPDR-PRK COMMUNIQUE ANNIVERSARY

BK021219 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, April 2 (OANA/KPL) -- A 1,000-strong mass rally was organized here on March 31 to mark the 5th anniversary of the Lao-Kampuchean joint communique.

Among those present at the rostrum of the presidium were Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the State Planning Committee; Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, and head of the Organization Committee of the party CC; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and president of the Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese Committee for Economic, Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party CC, general director of the Party and Government Ideological School, and president of the Lao-Kampuchean Friendship Association; and representatives of mass organizations.

Also present at the rostrum were Nguon Phansiphon and Nguyen Xuan, respectively the Kampuchean and Vietnamese ambassadors to the Lao PDR.

C. Douangboutdi, on the occasion, delivered a speech expressing satisfaction and high evaluation on the implementation of the Lao-Kampuchean joint communique and cooperation agreement during the past five years where the mutual assistance, support, and cooperation in many facets were met with success, thus contributing to the tasks of national defense and building of each country.

The president of the association also reaffirmed that the Lao party, government, and people will do their utmost to nurture and further develop the great friendship, the special solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Laos and Kampuchea and at the same time strengthen the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the Indochinese countries and consolidate the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This will in turn contribute to the struggle for peace, security, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the struggle of the world's people for peace, independence, democracy, and socialism.

The Kampuchean ambassador to Laos addressed the gathering, expressing satisfaction over the achievements and success scored by the Kampuchean and Lao peoples since the signing of the joint communique which has become the dynamic force which no enemies can undermine. The Kampuchean side also strongly condemned the maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist rulers in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and reactionary forces vis-a-vis Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam.

The Kampuchean ambassador further said that the peoples of Kampuchea, together with the peoples of Laos and Vietnam, will continue to maintain the friendship relations with the ASEAN countries contribute in making the Southeast Asia as the region of peace, friendship and cooperation. [sentence as received]

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES FOREIGN ENVOYS

New DPRK Ambassador

BK291112 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 29 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 29 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received here Kim Sang-chun, the new ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, following the latter's presentation of credentials to President Souphanouvong.

During the cordial meeting, the Lao vice chairman expressed support for the peaceful reunification of Korea. He also wished the new ambassador of the DPRK success in fulfilling his diplomatic mission aiming at developing the relations between the two nations.

PLO, Cuban Representatives

BK311039 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Vientiane, March 31 (OANA/KPL) -- The representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation, Faruk Dawas, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to Laos, Mario Garcia Vazquez, on March 31, respectively called on Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at his office. During the friendly and cordial discussion with P. Vongvichit, the representative of the PLO expressed thanks and gratitude to the Lao party, government, and people for having given constant and effective support to the struggle of the Palestinian people. He seized this occasion to keep the Lao leader informed about the latest development of the situation in the Middle East due to the bellicose and militarist policy of the Zionist Israel in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. [?Facing the] complex and difficult situation in the region, he said, the Palestinian people are more determined than ever to fight and to defeat all the manoeuvres of the enemies. The Lao vice chairman of the Council of Ministers then congratulated F. Dawas for his being accredited to Laos and emphasized the firm and constant support of the Lao party, government, and people given to the Palestinian people's struggle and wished him to successfully accomplish his mission in Laos.

Later in the afternoon, when receiving the Cuban ambassador, P. Vongvichit expressed satisfaction over the development of the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and the all-round cooperation between Cuba and Laos. He also congratulated the Cuban people for their successes scored in the national defence and socialist construction. P. Vongvichit finally pointed out that he has the conviction that the heroic Cuban people who under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, having Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz as the leader, will score new and still greater success in the national defence and socialist construction and in carrying out the revolutionary tasks of transforming the Latin American and Caribbean regions into a region of peace and stability.

AIRSTRIps REPORTEDLY BUILT NEAR THAI BORDER

BK311005 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 31 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Laos has finished constructing a strategic airstrip opposite the Thai border district of Nampat in Uttaradit Province, a military source said this morning. The airstrip, 1,500 metres long and 100 metres wide, will be used for airlifting ammunition and military personnel in suppression campaigns against Laotian rebels still active along the Thai-Laotian border, the source said.

He said the Laotian Government forces have been trying hard to wipe out the rebels believed to be occupying some areas close to the Thai border.

PREM INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING U.S., EUROPE TOUR

BK021519 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1345 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon interviewed during "Conversation on National Problems" program on his upcoming visit to Canada, the United States, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and West Germany from 8 to 27 April -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the purpose of this trip?

[Answer] Usually, this kind of visit is aimed at further strengthening friendly relations with the countries concerned. We will try to create good understanding between Thailand and those countries. I think I will have the opportunity to meet with leaders of those countries personally and discuss with them bilateral cooperation.

[Question] What is the reason for you and your delegation to visit the countries during this period?

[Answer] We have to make preparations for the trip, and it must be convenient for both sides. One of the reasons that we decided to make the trip now is that the world's economy is recovering, therefore it should be the best time to visit these countries so that we can talk with them about economic cooperation.

[Question] It is probably the policy of the prime minister of his government to find new markets for Thai products as the world's economy is recovering and to invite foreign investors to invest in our country. Is this correct?

[Answer] I believe that we have a very good chance to talk with them now. Our country is wide open for foreign investment since we have both labor force and resources. Foreign investment will generate more jobs for our people, particularly the poor in the rural areas. I have the strong intention to help them improve their living conditions.

[Question] We hope that Your Excellency and the delegation will be able to further strengthen economic cooperation and relations with those countries. Will political issues be brought up for talks during this trip?

[Answer] Certainly, we will talk with leaders of all countries we visit about political, economic, and other issues. We will bring up general issues and stress the areas we want their cooperation and understanding. For example, we will talk about the situation in our region and the political problems we are facing. They are aware of most of the problem. But if we can explain the problems to them personally, they will understand better and may cooperate with us more. We will discuss how to maintain peace in the world -- all regions, including ours.

[Question] Your Excellency wants stability for this region, including Thailand. Will cooperation in other fields besides the political and economic issues be discussed with those countries?

[Answer] We consider new technology an important issue. We will bring it up for discussion regarding how we should cooperate or help each other. During the trip, we will sign an agreement with the United States on scientific and technological cooperation and an agreement with Canada on establishment of a national development research institute. Cooperation in these fields will lead to economic progress and industrial development.

NATION VIEWS PREM'S UPCOMING 5-NATION TOUR

BK020100 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Prem's Tour Can Tap a Lot of Goodwill"]

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon leaves this Sunday for an 18-day tour of North America and he will be visiting five important countries. He will be accompanied by two Cabinet ministers, a number of government officials and businessmen and the composition of his entourage gives the clue that the main thrust of his talks in Canada, United States, Denmark, Yugoslavia, and West Germany will concern trade, investment, tourism and related subjects. But, of course, the prime minister of a country holding discussions with other heads of government cannot avoid bringing politics into the picture -- and there is plenty to be sorted out in relation to the events taking place in Southeast Asia, let alone Thailand.

Prem's visit to Canada will be highly important since that country has dubbed Thailand a "core" country, obviously meaning that both political and commercial events in this area are revolving around Thailand. Canada has also taken the highly important step of underwriting an independent "think tank" to be set up in Thailand which in the coming years will be of great use. Auspiciously, Prem will be meeting U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Songkran Day and there are even more important topics to be discussed since the military question relating to the sale of F-16's will certainly come up.

West Germany is certainly the most powerful economic country in the European Economic Community and she shares with Thailand the dubious honour of being a "frontline" state. Denmark has always been a friend of Thailand and her foreign minister, Uffe Jensen, strongly condemned Vietnamese incursion into Thailand on Saturday when he was in Singapore. Yugoslavia is the only communist country that he will be visiting but its importance is that it is a founding member of the non-aligned group and she has, along with Egypt, been a moderating influence preventing the radicals from taking over command.

But at every stop, Prime Minister Prem will also have to take up specific subjects like trade barriers and investment possibilities; the question of Thailand being a "frontline" state will come up again and again and it will be necessary for Prem to point out that it is in the interests of North America and Europe to help build a stronger Thailand through their initiatives. Further Prem will be meeting Reagan about two weeks before the American President leaves for Beijing where the question of Kampuchea and its occupation by Vietnam will certainly come up as a major subject. Much of what Prem briefs him about of the events in this part of the world will be taken up for discussions in Beijing.

The question of the sale of F-16's to Thailand and Singapore are also being closely studied by the United States. From the American point of view, it is the beefing up of Soviet air and naval presence in Cam Ranh Bay which is important and the sale of these sophisticated planes will help a great deal in patrolling the Malacca Straits which is as important to East Asia as the Straits of Hormuz to the Middle East. Prem and his teams of advisers, we are sure, will be able to tackle all the questions that will arise during the trip and will be able to acquire for Thailand the necessary benefits which are essential at this state of turmoil in this part of the world.

SIAM RAT OPPOSES PURCHASING F-16'S FROM U.S.

BK030202 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 31 Mar 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Noteworthy Points Regarding the F-16 Issue"]

[Text] It quite astonished everyone when the U.S. Administration informed Congress that it was considering the sale of F-16 jet fighters to Thailand and other ASEAN member countries to enable them to cope with the Vietnamese threat.

Normally, the United States does not indiscriminately sell its weapons to any buyer. If not the Thai Government under the leadership of General Prem Tinsulanon, who made the request for the purchase of the aircraft?

Here are some questions we would like for the government, not any person outside the cabinet, to give quick and official answers: When did the government approach the United States for the sale of the aircraft? Does our country really need the aircraft?

Usually, the request for the purchase of U.S. weapons must go through a multi-step screening procedure. First, the U.S. Government in Washington, D.C. must consider the request and submit it to Congress for approval if it deems that the buyers should be allowed to have the weapons.

Although the U.S. Government might decide to sell the weapons to the buyers, it is not necessary that Congress give its approval if it feels that the weapons could affect the stability of the United States in any way or if the weapons would be used to start a war that could be detrimental to the U.S. political influence.

Frankly, it is very unlikely that Congress will approve the sale of the advanced F-16's to Thailand even though the U.S. Government recommends it because it does not want to offend the longstanding good relations between the two countries. The reason is that Congress might know that the Thai Armed Forces are obviously capable of defending the country from external threats without having the F-16's.

In this regard, we believe that there is no urgent need for the aircraft. We do not believe that just one squadron of F-16's can save us from foreign threats.

We firmly believe that with our skill and independent policy as well as our membership in ASEAN, we will be able to keep ourselves safe from any violent confrontation that might exceed the capacity of our armed forces.

We also believe that Vietnam will not start a war with us as long as the one in Kampuchea continues.

It is too extravagant to spend 10,000 million baht to buy a squadron of jet fighters. The money should be used for the development of the country. If we really want some weapons to defend our country, we should not buy the F-16's because of their high maintenance cost. We should buy an air defense system comprising modern antiaircraft artillery pieces and highly efficient surface-to-air missiles. This might be much better than buying the F-16's.

MORE CLASHES WITH SRV TROOPS REPORTED

BK030033 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Apr 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Khun Han, Sisaket -- As Thai and Vietnamese troops continued trading artillery barrages, Thai patrol troops clashed with Vietnamese soldiers at several spots on the ill-defined Thai-Kampuchean frontier Sunday evening and yesterday.

Field military reports said that at least six more Thai soldiers were wounded while the Vietnamese sustained sizeable casualties which could be as high as 30 dead.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters in Bangkok that Thai troops had found bodies of 30 more Vietnamese soldiers on the frontier in the vicinity of a strategic hill, known as Hill 581, and seized an anti-aircraft artillery.

Field military sources said that fighting erupted at several spots on the border yesterday morning, including at Kaban Kabai mountain pass, about four kms west of Phra Palai border pass. Kaban Kabai is on the foot of Hill 581, which had been captured by Khmer Rouge guerrillas from Vietnamese troops, according to the sources.

The sources said that Thai patrol units clashed with the Vietnamese as they were combing the border areas to flush out remnants of the Vietnamese intruders and to gain control over strategic spots, particularly mountain border passes along the border.

One of the sources theorized that the Vietnamese clashed with the Thai troops at Kaban Kabai mountain pass because they might try to enter the Thai territory to attack the Khmer Rouge on Hill 581 from behind.

The informed source also said that five soldiers of a Thai patrol unit were wounded in a fighting with Vietnamese troops at a border area, about 10 kms east of Phra Palai border pass Sunday evening. The clash brought the casualties on the Thai side to five dead and seven wounded. The source also said that Thai troops also used air strikes against Vietnamese intruders during yesterday's operation. The result of the air strikes, believed carried out by an A-37 jet bomber, was still not known.

In Chanthaburi, field military sources said that fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and Vietnamese troops broke out on Sunday at an area about four to five kms from the frontier opposite the Thai border village of Bor Rai.

The sources said that the fighting drove about 1,700-1,800 Khmer people across the border to seek shelter on Thai soil.

Clashes Continue 3 April

BK030922 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Sisaket -- Thai and Vietnamese troops today continued to exchange artillery fire near the Phra Pali Pass after a feared Vietnamese bid to control the pass triggered a fierce battle late last night, military sources reported. The battle entered its 11th day today.

The sources said Thai gunners pounded the area with 105mm and 155mm artillery fire following reports around midnight of unusual Vietnamese movements that indicated a possible attempt to control the border pass in Khun Han District. Thai troops kept up a heavy artillery barrage until about 2 a.m. in order to stop Vietnamese intruders from penetrating deeper into Thai territory. There have been sporadic exchanges with Vietnamese gunners throughout this morning, the source said.

In Bangkok, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said he had sent Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut to inspect the border situation today. Gen Chaowalit was accompanied by Army Director of Operations Maj-Gen Chinda Khrapayun on the trip to boost the morale of the Thai forces engaged in the border action. Gen Athit confirmed there was a clash at the strategic Hill 642 yesterday in which five Thai soldiers were wounded.

SITTHI HOME FROM AUSTRALIA, REGRETS SRV INCURSION

BK030240 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's statement at Don Muang Airport on 2 April upon his return from Australia and New Zealand -- recorded]

[Text] I heard that the Vietnamese radio charged that the reports about a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand were fabrications. It later claimed that the action was the result of a hot pursuit. In any event, such Vietnamese incursion and violation of Thai sovereignty shows its insincerity. Such action is deliberate and premeditated. The military has given me a briefing on the Vietnamese incursion. The Vietnamese action contradicts its words that it would not violate Thai territory. The Vietnamese claim that its incursion was the result of hot pursuit is unacceptable. All of us are sorry about the death and injury suffered by Thai troops from foreign artillery fire.

Vietnam often claimed that the border clashes are caused by the ill-defined Thai-Kampuchean border. This is not Vietnam's business. The claim about the ill-defined border is also unacceptable because there is firm evidence. [sentence as heard] Newsmen were dispatched to inspect the area today. They will photograph the captured soldiers and tanks which were destroyed in our territory. The soldiers who intruded into our territory were Vietnamese, not Heng Samrin soldiers. This shows that Vietnam uses another country's territory -- Kampuchean territory -- to violate Thailand's sovereignty. Also, the dead Thai soldiers were killed by 130-mm artillery fire. The T-54 tanks were Soviet-supplied. I want to say it is unacceptable that Soviet-aided materials are used for the violation of Thai sovereignty.

The Vietnamese might feel that their action will frighten our people. However, I have learned from the press and other sources that our people have not been frightened by it but have united even closer. It is also my view that Thai troops are very capable in their defense of our territory and we have the full, legitimate right to defend our sovereignty and territory in every way possible. I have been informed that all the intruders have been driven out of our territory. We hope that such an intrusion will not take place again. We appeal to Vietnam to negotiate with us on peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem. I appeal to Thai people for unity and for them to fully cooperate with the military.

ALLIED COUNTRIES ASKED TO CONDEMN SRV INCURSION

BK030053 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Apr pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand yesterday asked the Europe Community (EC), Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Japan and China to condemn the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand and the attack on a Khmer civilian encampment opposite the Thai border village of Samrongkiat at Sisaket late last month, Foreign Ministry sources said.

The sources said representatives from the embassies of the countries were invited to meetings with Deputy Director General of the Political Department Chawat Atthayuk and briefed on the border situation during March 24-25.

Chawat asked the diplomats to relay request from the Thai Government for the countries to issue separate statements condemning the Vietnamese incursion and attack on the refugee encampment, according to the sources who added that the foreign envoys promised to ask their governments to take action.

The meetings were hastily called amidst reports indicating that the fighting on the border would drag on and after the United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) had confirmed yesterday that Vietnamese troops attacked the Khmer civilian encampment opposite Ban Samrong Kiat on March 24. A number of Vietnamese troops crossed the border north of Phra Palai mountain pass on March 25 but most of them have been pushed back.

The deputy director general also handed over copies of two notes to the foreign diplomats: One being a note submitted by Thai Permanent Representative to UN M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the other sent to Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co.

The Thai Foreign Ministry instructed M.L. Phiraphong to ask the UN Secretariate to circulate the note to UN Assembly and the Security Council, strongly condemning the Vietnamese incursion. Ambassador Co was last week summoned to a meeting with Chawat to relay a protest to Hanoi. The sources said that the representatives invited to the meetings during 4-5 pm yesterday are of ambassadorial rank or representatives of their respective ambassadors.

Two rounds of briefing were held. The Chinese ambassador, Shen Ping, held a separate meeting with Chawat while the other envoys were given the other briefing. The EC was represented by representatives from the embassies of the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark, West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. Greece does not have an embassy here.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Government said yesterday that Vietnam's military incursion into Thailand last week violated national sovereignty and was not conducive to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. REUTER reported from Manila that the Philippine Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "These acts could cause the disruption of friendly relations as they occurred soon after Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave assurances of non-aggression on ASEAN country."

Singapore and Malaysia had earlier issued similar statements. Informed sources said that Bangkok had asked ASEAN members to take the diplomatic action.

AUTHORITIES CONTACT SRV ABOUT SEIZED TRAWLERS

BK030115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Samut Sakhon -- Authorities have contacted Vietnam regarding the release of Thai fishermen who were captured on Sunday and are being held captive on Thon Island, Governor Prida Muttaharat said yesterday. The fishermen were aboard 10 trawlers which reportedly intruded into Vietnamese territorial waters along with about 20 other vessels. They were later attacked and seized by Vietnamese patrol boats.

Local Social Action Party MP Chia Khokphon said that only 168 men were being detained on the island, and not 250 as earlier reported.

Mr Chia, who met the trawlers' owners yesterday, said that the Foreign Ministry has been asked to negotiate the fishermen's release with Vietnamese authorities. He also said that two of the 10 captured boats did not have permission to operate in Kampuchean territorial waters as had been earlier claimed. One trawler was still missing but on other details were available, the MP added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON BORDER CLASH WITH PRC

BK031040 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Apr 84

[SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement on 3 April -- read "in full" by announcer]

[Text] On 2 April, Chinese troops fired thousands of artillery shells on eight localities in the Vietnamese northern border provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Lai Chau, and Ha Tuyen. The Beijing leadership claims that these shellings are acts of self-defense and in retaliation of what is calls Vietnam's armed provocations on China's border areas. This is nothing but an old trick Beijing has repeatedly used over the past 5 years to cover up its collusion with the Thai administration in supporting the Pol Pot genocidal clique to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the Indochinese peoples as a whole.

It is to note that in the past 5 years whenever the Pol Pot clique launches attacks on Kampuchea from their sanctuary in Thai soil, China always conducts artillery shellings on Vietnamese border provinces, causing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Since early this year, China and the Thai leadership have been strongly encouraging the Pol Pot clique in their sabotage activities. However, as the Khmer reactionaries are punished by the Kampuchean Armed Forces with the support if Vietnamese volunteer troops, China again chimes in with Thailand's slanderous charge that Vietnam violates the Thai sovereignty while conducting heavy artillery shellings on Vietnam's northern border provinces.

Everybody knows that in the recent past the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border has been reported rather calm. The so-called China's acts of self-defense were obviously a premeditated act in an attempt to pressure Vietnam from being punished by the Kampuchean people and Armed Forces. This act creates tension and destroys the increasing trend for dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. This act of the Beijing authorities is in brazen violation of Vietnam's sovereignty, threatening security and the normal life of the Vietnamese people in the northern border provinces.

These criminal acts of the Beijing expansionists are duly punished by the Vietnamese local people and Armed Forces. The Foreign Ministry of the SRV strongly condemns and denounces to the world public, including the Chinese people, the Beijing leadership's policy of fostering the Pol Pot genocidal clique in their criminal acts and resolutely demands that the Beijing leadership stop at once their hostile acts against the three Indochinese countries, and holds that this policy runs counter to the interests of the Chinese people and the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

HANOI SCORES SINO-THAI SLANDERS AGAINST VIETNAM

OW030741 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[From the "Review of Last Week's Significant World Events"]

[Text] Last week world public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world continued to highly value Vietnam's good will and constructive proposals as reflected in the official visits to Indonesia and Australia by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Also last week, the Beijing reactionaries and the Thai ruling circles loudly slandered that Vietnamese troops intruded into Thai territory and attacked Thai civilians. This is Thailand's customary thief-crying-stop-thief trick.

In fact, as everyone knows, since the Kampuchean people won back power from the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Thai ruling circles have continued to allow the Pol Pot remnant troops, Beijing's tool, to use their territory in opposing the Kampuchean people's resurgence, opposing the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, and creating confrontation in Southeast Asia. Even some ASEAN states have had to acknowledge this fact. Thai paper MATICHON has warned the Thai ruling circles that Thailand must reexamine its policy of overtly supporting the Pol Pot clique. The paper did not want Thailand to become a backyard for the clique's activities.

The Kampuchean people and Armed Forces fully have the right to punish the Pol Pot clique and its accomplices, and demand that the Thai authorities stop forthwith their slanderous acts and their support for Beijing and the Pol Pot clique in opposing the Kampuchean people, which runs counter to the interest of the Thai people and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as pointed out the 31 March statement of our Foreign Ministry's spokesman.

In supporting the Pol Pot clique by uttering slanders against Vietnam, do the Thai ruling circles aim to downplay the success of the visits to Indonesia and Australia by Minister Nguyen Co Thach and to slander Vietnam's goodwill? However, that scheme of Beijing and its cohorts will certainly fail. It only serves to further emphasize a fact: The removal of Pol Pot, Beijing's tool, is a pressing requirement for the Indochinese and Southeast Asian peoples at present.

UN ENVOY RAPS U.S. THREATS AGAINST LIBYA

OW022341 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi, VAN April 2 -- It is not for the first time that Libya is threatened with the use of violence by the United States. Vietnam's representative told the U.N. security council's emergency meeting held on March 28 to consider Libya's complaint about hostile acts and provocations against it.

Ambassador Le Kim Chung, deputy head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, recalled a series of events since early March this year to prove that the cause of the deterioration of the situation in Northeast Africa are the U.S. schemes of aggression and hostile acts against Libya. (The United States has used its aircraft to carry weapons to the Sudan, and sent a State Department envoy to Khartoum to discuss the increase of U.S. military aid to this country.) He said that those provocations have made clear the source of the bombings of Omdurman City in Sudan as well as the intentions of those who had masterminded that event.

Le Kim Chung said that it is necessary to denounce the U.S. hostile acts and provocations against Libya as well as the tricks to use the Sudan's internal affairs and sow division between African and Arab countries with the aim of intensifying the U.S. military presence and intervention in Northeast Africa.

STATE COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE ON 30, 31 MARCH SESSION

OW021140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Apr 84

["Communique of the Council of State"]

[Text] On 30 and 31 March, the Council of State held a regular session under Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session was Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The Council of State ratified the regulation on protecting historic and cultural relics and scenic sites.
2. The Council of State heard a report by the Central Educational Reform Committee on the implementation of the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform and the question of ensuring educational quality. The Council of State observes that in the light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the various echelons, sectors, and regions have exerted efforts and achieved initial results in the implementation of the Political Bureau educational reform resolution.

The Council of State urged the Council of Ministers to strengthen its active guidance of various echelons, sectors, and the people as a whole to enable them to further grasp this resolution; clearly delineate the objectives, content, approach, and method of implementation in the coming period; and emphasize a number of main policies and measures. This will cause these echelons, sectors, and people to clearly see that educational reform is a major undertaking of the entire party and the entire population; to make appropriate efforts and economic investments in educational and training work; to change the structure and ratio of training between higher education and specialized high schools on the one hand and vocational education on the other; to actively foster and train a contingent of instructors for the pedagogical and other disciplines; to care for the livelihood and health of teachers and students; and to create conditions for the satisfactory development of educational reform.

3. At the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State ratified the consular agreement signed between the SRV and the Republic of Nicaragua in Managua on 6 September 1983.

4. The Council of State decided to appoint Vietnamese ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to some countries.

HOANG TUNG ATTENDS PARTY PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE

BK011355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] A national conference was held from 27 to 30 March by the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department to review the work of lecturers. This was the first national conference of the chiefs and deputy chiefs of provincial and municipal propaganda and training sections and representatives of the propaganda and training sections of the blocs of central organs' party organizations.

The conference reviewed the implementation of the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 14-CTTU concerning the organization of the party's contingent of lecturers and propagandists. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference.

A lecturer of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department reported that the party's contingent of lecturers is now operating in all localities. According to reports, 25 provinces and municipalities now have more than 3,000 provincial-level lecturers and 20 other provinces and municipalities now have 3,970 district-level lecturers. Many localities have lecturers in basic units, government agencies, and enterprises. Some localities even have lecturers at the village level. The conference determined that the direction to follow in the period ahead is to build the contingent of lecturers into a main force of the word-of-mouth propaganda service.

NHAN DAN ON DELIVERY OF HANDICRAFTS TO STATE

BK311514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Mar 84

[NHAN DAN 30 March editorial: "The Duty of Turning in Artisan Industrial and Handicraft Products"]

[Text] In the field of producing consumer goods, the artisan industrial and handicraft sector has supplied society with large quantities of goods of all sorts. Over the past few years, this economic sector has made remarkable contributions to the stockpiling of goods, thus enabling the state to ensure its distribution plans.

Fully aware of their duty, the majority of artisan industrial and handicraft production establishments has scrupulously observed regulations governing the delivery and sale of products to the state, including goods produced from raw materials they have obtained by their own means. The rate of artisan industrial and handicraft goods obtained through the state-run trade sector at all levels has been on a growing trend with succeeding years being higher than preceding years.

All three areas of production -- specialized handicraft production, handicraft production carried out by the agricultural sector, and handicraft production practiced by individual families -- have turned out many essential consumer goods such as processed agricultural food products, molasses, fabrics, hand tools, improvised tools, construction materials, and so forth.

Above are some examples that reflect the love for the country and socialism and the collective mastery of millions of handicraft workers. However, considering our capabilities, the results of the delivery of products have not been commensurate with the total volume of production. Many establishments and localities have achieved only a low rate of delivery. Despite some efforts, products manufactured under the state plan or under various economic contracts, are not up to quality standards. Indications such as stealing or substituting the supplies and raw materials of the state for poorer quality ones in order to manufacture more products to sell on the free market for higher profits have prevailed at many handicraft production establishments, in particular at weak cooperatives and production teams and among private handicraft organizations.

Not a few production establishments have colluded with bad elements in the state economic management system in manufacturing poor quality or counterfeit goods or in stealing good quality supplies and raw materials to manufacture high quality goods for sale.

Last year, some cities discovered that more than half of their handicraft organizations were bogus ones trying to smuggle goods to the unorganized market. According to incomplete statistics, certain cities kept as much as 37.2 percent of the goods manufactured for their own consumption. Not only will such a practice disperse the inherently small stock of goods, but it will also upset the market and prices and disrupt many correct economic policies and measures of our party and state.

There have been many reasons for handicraft production establishments failing to turn in sufficient products as required, some of which are that the state-run trade sector and the cooperative-run trade sector have not yet been expanded and are flexible in the collection and purchase of artisan industrial and handicraft products; that the price policy is inflexible, irrational, and unable to recover production expenses, especially in the current situation in which life is fraught with upheavals; that the transformation and consolidation of socialist production relations have been sluggishly carried out; that the rearrangement of various branches and trades and the enhancement of economic management have, despite some efforts, failed to meet requirements; and that many localities have on various occasions let artisan industrial and handicraft goods slip into the free market without taking any steps to control these goods.

With their running after profits to amass wealth for themselves, some production establishments have traded their products with dishonest merchants, thus infringing upon the market and price control policy.

The state must control the bulk of social goods, including the source of products from the handicraft production sector, in order to trade them with peasants for grain, food-stuffs, and other agricultural products stabilize the market and prices reestablish order in the field of distribution and circulation and promote increased production.

To achieve these aims, we must, on the one hand, improve the purchasing methods of the state- and collectively-run trade sectors and fix reasonable purchase prices for producers and, on the other hand, increase the control and management of the market with a determination to take drastic punitive actions in cases involving a breach of discipline on the delivery of products and to prevent the sale of products by establishments engaging in illegal dealings.

Artisan industrial and handicraft production establishments must be fully aware of their rights, duties, and responsibilities regarding the cause of national construction and defense. They must uphold their dynamism and creativity, increase production, and satisfactorily carry out the tasks of turning in and selling all of their goods to state-run trade organs. As for those products manufactured under the state plan or under economic contracts signed with customers, they must ensure the quantity and quality of the products on delivery and must struggle against such phenomena as stealing and substituting good-quality supplies and raw materials for poorer-quality ones to produce consumer goods out of plans. Regarding the source of goods made from self-supplied raw materials, production establishments must sell them priority to trade organs at all levels, including marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives of various villages, districts, and precincts. As for the remaining goods if unwanted by the state-and collective-run trade sectors, they must be cleared through the system of credit shopping outlets operated by the artisan industrial and handicraft sector. Regarding those goods being permitted to circulate on the free market, the production establishments concerned must strictly comply with state stipulations on market and price management and on product quality.

Turning in and selling products to the state will demonstrate the degree of socialist awareness and the spirit of collective mastery of each handicraft establishment and each handicraft worker. All party committee echelons, the administration, and the artisan industrial and handicraft sector must promptly take active steps to help production establishments ensure the fulfillment of their duty of turning in products.

RAISING SHRIMP FOR EXPORT DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

BK011155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] In 3 days from 26-28 March in Ho Chi Minh City, the standing body of the Council of Ministers held a seminar on raising shrimp for export. Attending the seminar were vice chairmen in charge of agriculture, directors of water conservancy services, and directors of state banks of provinces, municipalities, and special zone from Binh Tri Thien south; and representatives of the Ministries of Marine Products, Foreign Trade, and Finance the State Bank, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Planning Commission, the Can Tho College, and the Nha Trang Marine Products College. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Nguyen Tien Trinh, member of the party Central Committee and minister of marine products, directed the seminar.

Our country's ecological conditions are favorable for shrimp raising. Nationwide, we have about 235,900 hectares of water surface that may be used for raising shrimp. In particular, the provinces from Thuan Hai south claim 87.6 percent of the country's total shrimp raising area. In recent years the entire country has used only 73,421 hectares of water surface of various types for shrimp raising, including 46,230 hectares for raising brackish water shrimp. In particular, the region from Thuan Hai south has raised shrimp on 63,500 hectares, including 36,400 hectares for raising brackish water shrimp.

In recent years, thanks to a number of appropriate policies and measures, the movement to raise shrimp has developed among the people, though unevenly and it has been confined in localities where shrimp raising has been a local custom. Many provinces have successfully applied various shrimp raising formulas such as shrimp plus rice, shrimp plus coconuts, shrimp plus salt, and shrimp plus forestry, and have improved the efficiency of land usage. The output of marketable shrimp has increased steadily, and the livelihood of shrimp breeders had improved.

Minh Hai Province claims almost 50 percent of the total shrimp raising area of all the provinces combined, and it has achieved a shrimp output exceeding 2,000 metric tons annually, topping all other provinces in shrimp productivity.

However, in past years the marine products sector has failed to conduct a survey to firmly grasp this resource. Shrimp raising areas have not yet been delineated, and definite production orientations have not yet been defined. The state has not yet invested capital, and the movement to raise shrimp still retains its spontaneous character. Shrimp raising still defies programs and plans and this has resulted in conflict between the shrimp raising sector and agricultural and forestry production sectors.

Shrimp raising in general is still developing slowly. Output remains low as compared with capacity and requirements. Shrimp exports are small considering the existing capacity.

At this seminar, representatives of provinces and scientists expressed their views, pointing out the problems that must be solved to achieve high economic results in shrimp raising and suggesting specific measures designed to step up shrimp export, renovate managerial work, and set up a new system for the shrimp raising sector.

Summing up the seminar, Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu warmly praised the provinces for launching the people's movement to raise shrimp for export. He clearly defined the position and role of the marine products sector in the national economy and commended the sector for its bold application of new work methods that help bring about high economic results and create a new momentum for its advance.

EDITORIAL ON COOPERATION IN RICE PRODUCTION

BK301003 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Mar 84

[NHAN DAN 29 March editorial: "Organize the Division and Cooperation of Labor in Directing the Production of Rice at Cooperatives and Production Collectives"]

[Text] Giving out contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers involves efforts to organize the division and cooperation of labor in the production of rice before dealing with the production of other crops and with animal husbandry and to link labor wages with end-products. Thanks to their satisfactory efforts to organize the division and cooperation of labor, many localities have succeeded in developing the strength of the collective and of each individual and creating a combined strength in carrying out intensive cultivation for increased crop yields.

However, not a small number of cooperatives and production collectives have slackened their management. Some localities have let cooperative members do all the jobs, from beginning to end, and have loosened their control over important work links. As a result they have failed to ensure the successful implementation of their production plans and intensive cultivation programs and to fully develop the efficiency of their existing material and technical bases. The development of production has been slowed down and socialist production relations have been eroded.

In collective production, cooperatives and production collectives must handle all activities. In organizing the division and cooperation of labor, we must take into account the efficiency of the production force without going strictly by the book in order to promote production and high economic results.

Cooperatives and production collectives must firmly grasp their plans and economic and technical norms so that they can manage and direct the entire process of production, give out contracts to each group and each team of laborers as well as each individual laborer, and closely control all the activities of laborers belonging to various specialized groups and teams and of every contracted family.

In the division and cooperation of labor, we must ensure the correct implementation of Directive No 100 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat and Resolution No 154 of the Council of Ministers. When dealing with those jobs which require complex technology and which involve the use of machinery and collective material and technical bases, we must organize and consolidate specialized groups and teams for this purpose. As for those jobs for which collective material and technical bases are not available and which are still done with manual labor using rudimentary tools, we must give out these jobs to cooperative members' families under end-product contracts.

In organizing labor, we must try in such a way so as to suit every production target, soil and demographic conditions, and the size of each unit. Under no circumstances will we be allowed to leave all the jobs for cooperative members' families to do without the supervision of cooperatives and production collectives which only collect some products for use as collective funds. Such a practice will render it impossible to ensure the socialist collective character of cooperatives and production collectives.

The organization of specialized groups and teams is a must. This must be carried out in a flexible manner, since the material and technical bases and the allocation of the population among various cooperatives are quite different, but must aim to constantly increase the material and technical bases of the collective to provide direct support to various work links and create conditions for specialized groups and teams to carry out their plans.

We must improve management activities of higher echelons, particularly the district level, while basing on production plans to coordinate with various state-run production service organs in order to create conditions for cooperatives and production collectives to carry out their production.

Organizing and handling labor on the basis of the division and cooperation of labor is a new job, requiring a different method of management. Cadres in charge of cooperatives and production collectives must be retrained so that they can master the new management system, help cooperative members discuss in a democratic and constructive spirit the concrete regulations governing the giving out of contracts for products and clearly delineate the responsibilities, authority, and rights for each group and team of laborers and each individual laborer, ensuring that the conduct of production in accordance with the new method of organizing the division and cooperation of labor is gradually patternized, that all activities of laborers in the entire process of production are linked with end-products, and that the positive character of each laborer is improved vis-a-vis the production plans of cooperatives and production collectives.

NOTICE ISSUED ON INSECTS, CROP DISEASES

OW011215 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] The plant protection department has issued a notice on the current status of harmful insects and diseases as follows:

In the northern provinces, the early 5th month-spring rice is developing vigorously, and the late rice is regaining vigor. There have been many days with overcast skies, heavy clouds, little sunshine, or sporadic rains. Rice blast, which is vigorously developing in early 5th month-spring rice patches in the zone four provinces, is affecting small patches of areas in Hai Hung, Haiphong, Thai Binh, and so forth. Its ravage in the Mekong Delta provinces has decreased.

Stem borders and caterpillars have appeared in small patches of areas in Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hanoi, Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, and so forth, with average density of 0.07 to 0.2 worms per square meter. The average degree of density is from 1 to 3 worms per square meter on the late winter-spring rice in the Mekong Delta provinces; from 0.2 to 1 worm per square meter in the central coastal provinces. Leaf folders have reached an average degree of density of 3 to 5 worms per square meter. Caterpillars have appeared in small patches of areas in the northern provinces. Besides, armyworms are causing ravage in An Giang, Hau Giang, and Dong Thap provinces; rice planthoppers in the central coastal areas; and root suffocation disease in the northern provinces. In Dien Bien, fruit flies and thrips are ravaging small patches of areas of the late rice. Regarding other types of crops, black cutworms, corn ear worms, and cirphis slebrosa are continuing to ravage vegetables and secondary crops in many areas. Leguminous pod borers affecting soybean plants have begun to develop, with an average degree of intensify of 1 to worms per square meter. Powdery mildew is ravaging 15 to 20 percent of cultivated areas in Hai Hung; common scab from 3 to 7 percent on the average.

Forecasts of ravage by harmful insects and diseases for the coming period:

a. Northern provinces: Rice blast will continue to develop and ravage larger areas of 5th month-spring rice, especially in NN-8, NN-75-10, IR-1561 rice patches, and so forth. Rice leaf beetles, thrips, root suffocation disease, and fruit flies will ravage larger areas. Stem borers and leaf holders will begin their ravage on the early rice beginning late March. Leguminous pod borers, plant louses, diamondback moths, and powdery mildew, with a higher degree of intensify, will continue to ravage vegetables and secondary crops.

b. Southern provinces: Rice blast will continue its ravage on late winter-spring rice crop. Besides, rice armyworms will cause ravage in some localities.

In order to effectively control harmful insects and diseases affecting rice, vegetables, and secondary crops, it is suggested that all cooperatives in the northern provinces make regular checks on rice paddies in order to promptly detect rice blast. Application of nitrogenous fertilizer must be immediately stopped on pest-affected rice paddies, a proper water level must be maintained, and control with (kytasin) and (kynosan) insecticides, and so forth, must be carried out. Insect control must also be carried out on other crops, with special attention paid to the control of powdery mildew and rust affecting soybean plants. In the southern provinces, all measures must be taken to control rice blast, and insecticides must be applied to control stem borers, thrips, and leaf folders affecting the late rice. It is necessary to conduct regular checks for, and control of, harmful insects and diseases affecting the spring-summer and summer-fall rice seedlings.

KIEN GIANG PROVINCE EXPANDS AGRICULTURE, FISHING

OW011856 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1 -- Kien Giang is a rice-rich province in the Mekong River Delta which is also an area with the biggest resources in shrimps and fish of the country. Kien Giang also has many sizeable stone quarries, and peat mines which provide materials for the production of cement and fertilizers. Situated in an important strategic position and having a sea zone close to the Gulf of Siam and sharing 54 kilometres of border with Kampuchea, during the U.S. war Kien Giang was a key zone of the U.S.-puppet "pacification program". The population of Kien Giang could enjoy true peace only after the Pol Pot gang was overthrown in Kampuchea.

Thanks to intensive farming Kien Giang has increased its acreage of winter-spring and summer-autumn rice from a few thousands to nearly 100,000 hectares. The local farmers have also reclaimed 38,000 hectares of land and marked off an area for high-yield rice in the autumn crop. Paddy yield per hectare rose from 1.83 tons in 1981 to 2.64 in 1983. Food output in 1982 rose by 144,000 tons compared with 1981. In spite of a severe drought, in 1983, the province reaped 700,000 tons of paddy, an increase of 100,000 tons over 1982. The agricultural cooperativization movement continues to broaden and strengthen. Vestiges of feudal exploitation in agriculture has been eradicated and 33,565 hectares of land have been distributed to 36,645 needy families. One thousand five hundred and twenty-eight production teams and three agricultural cooperatives have been formed involving 39 per cent of all households and 34 per cent of the cultivated land. Rice yield in the collective sector is from 1.5 to 2 tons more than that in the individual sector.

Having about 100,000 square kilometres of fish ground, Kien Giang netted 47,000 tons of sea-food in 1982 and 63,000 tons in 1983, up by 50 per cent over the year's plan. Frozen shrimps for export alone rose 37 per cent above target. The province also got 10,000 tons of freshwater fish. In 1983, Kien Giang quarried 100,000 cubic metres of stone, and produced 8,000 tons of cement, 14 per cent over plan. With the mining of peat and phosphate, the province had materials for the production of more fertilizer. Food production per capita increased from 420 kilograms before liberation to 600 in 1983. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-nine new classrooms have been built and school enrollments have risen to 2,000 or 20 per cent of the population. One hundred and seventeen healthcare establishments have been formed.

Situated in a sensitive area of the country, Kien Giang has paid great attention to national defence. So far, 679 "people's security" groups have been formed at the production collectives. In 1984, Kien Giang plans to produce 850,000 tons of food and draw 50 per cent of all peasants into collective farming.

AUSTRALIACONTROVERSY OVER DEFENSE PAPERS CONTINUES

BK020909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Controversy over the leak of confidential Cabinet documents on Australia's defense strategies has flared again in Federal Parliament. The prime minister, Mr Hawke, stated categorically that Australia had no intention of developing or acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. The reported extracts from the defense papers published in last week's NATIONAL TIMES newspaper say, among things, that Australia should develop nuclear weapons as soon as any neighbor. The extracts also say the ANZUS defense alliance with United States and New Zealand would be worthless in a conflict with Indonesia.

Mr Hawke told Parliament the papers were not a policy document but had simply been endorsed by Cabinet last year as guidance for defense planning and policy development. He said the government had a permanent and binding obligation not to develop or acquire nuclear armaments. While not confirming or denying the accuracy of the newspaper article, the prime minister said it [words indistinct] the fundamental point that Australia's interest continued to be best served by adhering to and support of the treaty of non-proliferation.

HAWKE WARNS JAPAN OVER BEEF, COAL TRADE

BK230844 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has warned Japan not to discriminate against Australia in current beef and coal negotiations. Mr Hawke told the 12th Australia-Japan symposium in Canberra that Australia would not look on with equanimity when its position was threatened by factors quite extraneous to normal commercial negotiations. He said that any surrender to bilateralist pressures in relation to the beef and coal negotiations would be an entirely unfortunate development.

Mr Hawke reminded his audience, some of them Japanese business leaders and academics, that Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone had formally assured him last month that Tokyo had no intention of resolving its trading problems with other countries at the expense of Australia. Mr Hawke said Australia asked for no special privileges from Japan, but quite legitimately expected that its record as a fair and reliable competitive supplier would weigh heavily in the balance of any decision taken by Japan on particular trade issues.

Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, (Jim Bonner), says the prime minister made no mention of events last week when the government summoned Japan's ambassador to explain press reports in Tokyo that America was to get a greater share of Japan's beef imports than Australia. Only 2 weeks ago, Mr Hawke urged Japan to be more forthcoming on the negotiations.

OFFICIAL DENIES INCURSION INTO PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BK031021 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Jakarta, April 3 (AFP) -- An Indonesian Armed Forces spokesman today denied reports that two Indonesian jet fighters flew over Papua New Guinea territory last Tuesday. First Admiral Emir Mangaweang, head of the Armed Forces Information Department, told reporters that Air Force exercises which included four F5E Tiger jets took place in Indonesian territory last Monday and Tuesday. But he said reports of an incursion into Papua New Guinea were "totally wrong" and that the Indonesian Armed Forces supported a "good neighbour policy."

This was the first official word on the alleged incursions which led to Papua New Guinea handing a protest note to Indonesia's ambassador in Port Moresby. The note said that two jet fighters buzzed a border patrol station about 20 kilometers (12 miles) inside Papua New Guinea. Villagers around Green River complained there was an explosion which sent them fleeing into the jungle.

Adm. Mangaweang said that during the exercises around Jayapura, the capital of the frontier province of Irian Jaya, the jets created "sonic booms" when accelerating from sub-sonic to supersonic speeds.

A Papua New Guinea official said last week that PNG was considering expelling Jakarta's defence attache in Port Moresby following the incident. Papua New Guinea Foreign Minister Rabbie Namaliu said yesterday that his government had received an answer to the note but gave no other details.

Incidents between the Indonesian Army and the Irianese separatist movement OPM [Free Papua Organization] in February have raised tension in Irian Jaya, which was taken over from the Dutch in 1963. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, now in Moscow, said he would meet Mr Namaliu to clear up the matter as soon as he returns to Indonesia next week.

REACTION TO AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE DOCUMENT LEAK

BK021339 Hong Kong AFP in English 0838 GMT 2 Apr 84

[By Andre Feillard]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, April 2 (AFP) -- Indonesia today reacted coolly to an Australian defense document leaked to a Canberra newspaper last week, describing this country as the only serious threat to Australia. A Foreign Ministry official said the ministry was awaiting confirmation that the document had been approved by the Canberra government, as alleged by the weekly newspaper, the NATIONAL TIMES. "If it is true, then it is their (the Australians) right to think so, but it is not conducive to good understanding," he added.

Amin Iskandar, a member of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Parliamentary Commission, said the leak must have been designed "to influence world opinion" that Indonesia was a future threat to Australia. Noting that Indonesia had no expansionist designs, Mr Iskandar, a member of the Moslem United Development Party (PPP), said Jakarta should ask for explanations from Canberra.

The parliamentarian, quoted by the daily BERITA BUANA, noted that the leak could be linked with events in the Australia-ruled Cocos and Christmas Islands where "the population was seeking a better status." The people of the Cocos Island are to vote on Friday to decide on their links with Australia, with three options available to them: independence, integration into Australia, or free association with Australia.

The leak of the document which alleged that Canberra's defence treaty with the United States and New Zealand, ANZUS, would be of no use in any conflict with Indonesia sparked a furor in Australian Government circles. Commenting on the leak in an story entitled "An Exaggeration if Australia Considers Indonesia the Main Threat," the daily BERITA YUDHA (WAR NEWS) **warned** that the reported Australian stand could disturb Indonesia's current good relations with Australia.

Meanwhile an editorial in the major KOMPAS daily said leaks of secret documents were a "frequent thing" in "our neighbour country to the south." It saw in the Australian document an analogy with Indonesia's assessment that China is the major threat in the region. "All this does not mean that each leak will just pass by without leaving scars in the country referred to in a negative way," KOMPAS concluded.

The nationalist MERDEKA daily for its part said Canberra was apparently seeking a new defense system based on self-reliance, by pointing to the ineffectiveness of the ANZUS treaty. MERDEKA added that each country had the right to devise its best defence system "without necessarily having to project an invented ghost threat."

The leak came at a time when border problems are causing strains in relations between Indonesia and neighboring Papua New Guinea. In this context, the Australian document said that any attempt to counter an Indonesian attack across the Papua New Guinea border would be assisted by the establishment of a Royal Air Force (RAAF) fighter base on Australia's Cape York peninsula.

Last week Papua New Guinea submitted a note to the Indonesian ambassador in Port Moresby to protest the alleged incursion of two planes into its territory last Tuesday. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that he was ready discuss the incident with his Papua New Guinea counterpart Rabbie Namaliu on his return here from Moscow scheduled for April 12.

MOKHTAR DISCUSSES UPCOMING VISIT TO MOSCOW

BK301045 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will discuss with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko matters of bilateral, regional, as well as global significance when he visits Moscow from 1 to 4 April 1984.

Speaking to the press at the Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport in Jakarta Thursday afternoon before leaving for Moscow, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said the regional problems will include Kampuchea while he also anticipated satisfactory statements from his host on matters pertaining to the development of the nuclear arms talks between the East and West. As regards to the Kampuchean problem, the foreign minister said he will refer to it only in a general sense. He said he would explain to the Soviet Union the ASEAN's perception is mainly to a solution of the Kampuchean issue. [sentence as heard] In this way, he said he will [word indistinct] the Chinese, Vietnamese, and ASEAN's views on the problem. As regards world problems, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also wanted the Soviet opposite number to explain to him the Soviet-Chinese reconciliatory endeavors.

Minister Mokhtar will also convey President Suharto's greetings to Soviet President Chernenko.

The discussion between Indonesia and the Soviet Union on mutual benefits will particularly touch on trade. Indonesia wishes the Soviets will buy more Indonesian commodities and products, such as rubber, timber, coffee, pepper, and textiles. Indonesia supplies some 50,000 tons of rubber to the Soviet Union which consumes about 210,000 tons of the commodity per annum. Indonesia hopes the supply could be increased to 100,000 tons per year.

Before heading for Moscow, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will first visit Geneva where he will meet Indonesian envoys accredited to European countries. From Moscow, the minister will fly to New York where he will meet UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. He will also meet Indonesian diplomats being trained in the United States. The minister is expected back in Jakarta on 12 April.

Moscow Reportage

For Moscow media accounts of the visit to the USSR by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, including talks and a banquet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, see the Southeast Asia and Pacific section of the 2 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PROGOVERNMENT IRIANS DEMONSTRATE IN JAYAPURA

BK021139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 2 (AFP) -- Some 4,000 Irianese today demonstrated outside the governor's office in Jayapura, the capital of Irian Jaya, to express their support for the province's allegiance to Indonesia, the SINAR HARAPAN reported. The peaceful demonstration, watched by security forces, followed clashes between the Indonesian Army and the separatist Papua Free Movement (OPM) in the past two months which have forced more than 400 Irianese refugees across the frontier into neighbouring Papua New Guinea. Four Irianese who took refuge at the Dutch Embassy here were allowed to go to the Netherlands last month.

The demonstrators, representing 14 youth organizations grouped in the government youth organization KNPI, carried banners attacking outside interference in internal affairs and declaring their allegiance to a "capable, honest, clean authoritative and responsible government." Some banners also expressed support for the national ideology Pancasila, whose third principle is national unity.

SINAR HARAPAN said that Youth and Sports Minister Abdul Gafur, in Jayapura to mark the start of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan, met the demonstrators who handed over a joint declaration for President Suharto. The statement reaffirmed their support for Irian's integration into Indonesia which it said was "internationally acknowledged by an act of self-determination in 1969" under the United Nations.

It also strongly condemned the Dutch Government for allowing "opportunists and adventurers" into the Netherlands, referring to the four Irianese who left Indonesia for the Netherlands last month.

KOMPAS: 27 EXPATRIATES TOLD TO LEAVE COUNTRY

BK310441 Hong Kong AFP in English 0424 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Jakarta, March 31 (AFP) -- Twenty-seven expatriate workers in three provinces have been told to leave Indonesia immediately, while another 115 were ordered off their work sites, the daily KOMPAS reported today.

The 27 expatriates included 10 Britons working at the Andalas cement factory in Aceh Besar Regency, North Sumatera. On March 20, they were reported to have been ordered to leave Indonesia within a week.

KOMPAS reported that the 27 were working in Indonesia on visas for business visits, but did not spell out the violations the other 115 had committed. It said only that their working permits were under review and being processed in accordance with regulations which, among other things, require expatriate employees to apply for an extension of two months before their permits are due to expire.

The alleged expatriate offenders were uncovered in a special operation code-named "Mawas III" launched in five Sumateran and Kalimantan provinces around mid-March by the Ministry of Manpower, KOMPAS said.

The daily said that some 16,000 expatriates were currently in Indonesia working for the government, private national companies, and foreign firms.

AFFANDI REPORTS TO SUHARTO ON FOOD CROPS

BK011035 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] President Suharto, at the Cendana Mansion Saturday, received a report from Minister of Agriculture Akhmad Affandi on the food crops in the country. Minister Affandi said that recent floods in Indonesia did not hamper food crops. According to Affandi, ricefields destroyed by floods have rehabilitated, and second crops have been planted in a number of localities. The minister also denied that 2,000 hectares of ricefields had been affected by the (Tungo) insects plague. He said only 600 hectares of ricefields were destroyed. Effective steps taken so far had saved ricefields.

The minister said [words indistinct] Indonesia would be able to produce more than the targeted 24.7 million metric tons of rice this year. At a meeting with the president on Saturday, Minister Affandi also reported on efforts aimed at boosting the breeding of shrimps in Aceh, West Java, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. On the occasion, Affandi also reported on the maize or corn production in East Java, [words indistinct] in several regions, and other agricultural projects.

Minister of Agriculture Akhmad Affandi said mechanization in the agricultural sector in Indonesia will definitely be carried out in the Pelita IV [the fourth 5-year development plan] which starts today. But the mechanization will be carried out selectively in order not to slow down the absorption of manpower. According to Minister Affandi, the implementation of agricultural mechanization will only be carried out in regions with lack of manpower.

Meanwhile, the use of cattles will be encouraged in the cultivation of agricultural lands to give employment to the local available manpower. In connection with the mechanization program, Minister Affandi appeals to the private business sector to develop and to create cheap agricultural equipment which is within the reach of the farmers' purchasing power.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION RELAY STATIONS -- Information Minister Harmoko arrived in Palembang this afternoon and will hand over the 1984-85 project contents list for South Sumatera tomorrow. The information minister this afternoon commissioned four TVRI [Television Republic Indonesia] relay stations namely in Baturaja, Muaraenim, Tebingtinggi, and Lahat which were set up at a cost of 1.7 billion rupiah. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Apr 84 BK]

SINGAPORESINGAPORE, DENMARK FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS SRV

Dhanabalan Sees No Change

BK301144 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] There has been no evidence of a change in the Vietnamese policy towards the Kampuchean problem. The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said that if Hanoi shows any sign of flexibility on the problem, it should communicate directly with Indonesia, the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, or Thailand, which, Mr Dhanabalan said, is most immediately affected by the problem.

Speaking to reporters after an hour-long meeting with the visiting Danish foreign minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Mr Dhanabalan pointed out that Vietnam had not indicated any such a possibility. Mr Dhanabalan also disclosed that his meeting with Mr Ellemann-Jensen centered on regional and bilateral matters. He described their talks as a broad exchange of views.

The Danish foreign minister, who is in the republic on a 3-day visit, also called on the minister for national development, Mr Teh Cheong Wan.

Ellemann-Jensen on Incursion

BK011415 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Denmark has criticized Vietnam's latest intrusion into Thai territory. Describing it as a serious offense, Danish Foreign Minister Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told a news conference in Singapore that this is another clear example of Vietnam's breach of international laws since its occupation of Kampuchea. Denmark views the Vietnamese action seriously and with grave concern.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen, who is on a last day of his official visit to the republic, has assured that his country will give Thailand all necessary supports needed to meet the new challenge. The Danish leader also adds that his country has not entered into any new agreement with Vietnam since it occupied Kampuchea and will continue to suspend development aid to Hanoi so long as its troops remain in Kampuchea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPLORES SRV ATTACK ON THAILAND

BK311309 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] Singapore has strongly deplored last Sunday's intrusion of Vietnamese forces into Thai territory. A Foreign Ministry statement says the Vietnamese action was a violation of Thailand's security and territorial integrity. It adds that about 10,000 Khmer civilians have crossed into Thailand to seek safety as the result of other Vietnamese attacks against Kampuchean civilian camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The statement points out that the Vietnamese intrusion into Thai territory has occurred after Hanoi's Foreign Minister Mr Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia and Australia and 2 days after his departure from Bangkok. Last year Vietnam waited until the departure of a Western foreign minister from Hanoi to launch similar military attacks. The timing of the attacks have undermined the credibility of Vietnam's assurances and declaration of flexibility on the Kampuchean problem.

STATEMENT ISSUED DEPLORING SRV THAILAND INTRUSION

OW213329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Philippine Governor today deplored the intrusion into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces last week. The government considers such acts a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand as well as a violation of international law. This, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry.

The Philippines issued this statement following incidents wherein 40 Vietnamese troops were captured by Thai forces after crossing the border.

MARCOS URGES OPPOSITION TO REVEAL PLATFORM

HK021038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] President Marcos has urged the opposition to reveal their platform so that citizens can vote properly. Marcos made this statement when he proclaimed the four KBL [Kilusang Bagaong Lipunan] candidates for Batangas Province. The proclamation took place at Malacanang Palace. Those proclaimed were Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr., acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, Attorney Roberto Diokno, and Assemblyman Expedito Leviste as official KBL candidates for Batangas. Marcos urged Batangas constituents to support these four candidates so that they can continue their service to the province.

AFP: OPPOSITION LEADERS TO MEET IN HONG KONG

OW021406 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, April 2 (AFP) -- Philippine opposition leaders boycotting the May 14 National Assembly elections will join others in exile at a "very important" meeting in Hong Kong tomorrow to consolidate their anti-government resistance, one of them said here today.

Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy, said the meeting would seek "proper solutions" to help continue "our resistance against the (Philippine President Ferdinand) Marcos dictatorship" and restore "justice, our basic rights and democratic processes in our country."

The participants include Mr Tanada himself, another former Senator Jose Diokno and Attorney Abraham Sarmiento, who were boycotting the elections, and three in exile in the United States -- ex-senators Jovito Salonga and Raul Manglapus and Attorney Heberon Alvarez.

Mr Tanada also told a press conference here that Corazon Aquino, widow of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino, might attend the meeting apparently because "she has changed her mind" about participation in the elections. Mrs Aquino has up to now favoured participation.

Agapito "Butz" Aquino, younger brother of Mr Aquino, would also be in Hong Kong for what Mr Tanada called "the first meeting of the opposition leaders."

Salvador Laurel, head of the largest opposition grouping party, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), will not be present as he advocates participation in the elections which, Mr Tanada said, had not been guaranteed to be "sure, clean and honest." At the meeting, the opposition leaders might discuss "various steps" to drive home public demands for the resignation of President Marcos and call for "civil disobedience" to demonstrate public distrust in him, Mr. Tanada said.

Mr Tanada, 85, known as the "grand old man" of the Philippine opposition, was winding up a five-day visit to Japan during which he called on the Japanese Government to suspend its planned credit to the Philippines, totaling 55.5 billion yen (some 247 million dollars) for the current fiscal year.

He told the press conference that such aid should be given only if conditions were attached to ensure that the money was used for the good of the Philippine people.

He charged that Japan's previous government credit, totaling about 40 billion yen (some 177 million dollars) has been used for unproductive projects -- including construction of "numerous first-class hotels," and what he called flundering corporations, and a folk arts center -- for the benefit of "cronies and relatives" of Mr. Marcos.

He recalled that Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe had clarified in parliament that no conditions would be attached to the projected aid whose disposition would be left entirely to the Philippine Government.

At the press conference, Mr Tanada also reaffirmed his opposition to planned U.S. aid to the Philippines as the money, he said, would help "the present dictatorship" continue and leave the use of U.S. bases in his country to the discretion of the United States.

MILITARY PINPOINTS TROUBLE SPOTS IN ELECTIONS

HK030714 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces command are drawing up a list of potential trouble spots during the May 14th elections. The move was prompted by reports received by Defense Minister Enrile that the communist New People's Army plans to disrupt the balloting in some isolated areas. Among the areas considered critical and open to election terrorism by the subversives are the provinces of Davao, Bukidnon, Agusan del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Cotabato, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, Northern Samar, Kalinga-Apayao, Duirino, and the Bicol regions. The N.P.A. are active in these areas. In announcing the military preparations, Minister Enrile assured that the military is well prepared to deal with any form of terrorism by rebels or any element during the elections. However, he emphasized that the military and the defense authorities do not anticipate any large-scale threat to peace and order during the elections in May.

COMELEC MAY FILE CHARGES AGAINST 'FLYING VOTERS'

OW021339 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] is still evaluating the evidence to determine the proper charges to be filed against 15 persons who were apprehended over the weekend on suspicion of being flying voters. We have this report from Philip Tan.

[Begin recording] [Tan] Fifteen of the suspects were apprehended by barangay (tanod) last Saturday in a voting center in Project 4, Quezon City, while the remaining five were apprehended by a Comelec special action team in Pasay City last Sunday. [figures as heard] Those arrested in Quezon City, except for one, had not filed any of their registration forms when apprehended. The Law Department may have to determine what charges to file against them.

Meantime, Attorney (Servesi Belio, Jr), assistant chief for operations of the Comelec, said the turnout of registrants during the weekend was quite heavy, not only in Metro Manila but all over the country. (Belio) said there were reported cases of flying voters, but the reports could not be confirmed immediately.

[Belio] Considering that most of them, including our provincial election supervisors, were requesting for additional voter's affidavit, that they were informing that we should send them additional voter's affidavit because they were already running short of it, this is an indication that there was a heavy turnout for the last 2 days, on the 31st and the 1st.

[Tan] The Comelec meantime has not released the complete listings of candidates to the May 14 elections for Batasan seats. A number of names needed to be forwarded to the poll body's central office for listing. [end recording]

MANILA COLUMNIST ASSAILS COMELEC ATTITUDES

HK030143 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 1 Apr 84 p 5

["Rallying point" column by Mat V. Defensor: "Comelec's Main Problem: Credibility"]

[Text] Lest the Comelec [Commission on Elections] may have forgotten the reason for the new registration of voters, let us refresh its memory.

To begin with, there was general distrust of the old list. The widespread impression was that it was packed with "illegals." A study indicated that in Metro Manila alone, more than 1.5 million had over-registered. The fear was that if it was true in Metro Manila, then it could be true in the rest of the country where the citizenry was less militant and media was less active. Such public perception gave rise to serious doubt on the integrity of the old registration list. Hence, the clamor of an agitated public for a new listing.

However, last week's experience on the new registration does not give much hope that the new list is better, that it has been "sanitized." In fact, there is deepening frustration because of the strong possibility that this new voters' registration list might be even worse than the old list. At the same time, there is a growing groundswell of public anger that might result in a general boycott of the May 14 elections -- and all because the registration of voters last March 24 and 25 was marred by massive frauds, blatant cheating and countless illegalities. These anomalies were further abetted by confusion and the evident lack of preparation on the part of Comelec to do its job.

Rampant cases of registration irregularities were reported in San Juan, Makati, Mandaluyong, Malabon, Paranaque, Muntinlupa, Las Pinas, Caloocan City, Pasay City, and Quezon City. Only Manila, it seems, was not tainted with fraud. Perhaps there was illegal registration in the city but not to a rampant degree as to call attention.

But in the places mentioned, barangay officials were interfering in registration proceedings. Ready-made voters' affidavit forms were being sold openly. Many voting centers were installed in private places in direct defiance of the Election Code. Illegal registrants were observed "flying" from one voting center to another, even bragging that they were earning P [peso] 5.00 per registration. Other activities aroused suspicion, like the presence of 40 passenger jeepneys bearing Baclaran route signs in front of the Metro Manila Commission whose drivers were reportedly waiting for their load of registrants to be taken to various voting precincts.

The people know very well that these registration anomalies could not have been possible if the Comelec registrars had not been "too lenient" or "over-cooperative" or "too malleable."

Why, for instance, should a registering voter be allowed to register without identification or without any responsible person in the community identifying him to be a resident of the place? How could it be possible for 40 to 50 persons to register giving the same address? (This happened in precinct II-341, Quezon City Hall.)

Unfortunately, when the Comelec was informed of these activities during the last two registration days, the reaction of Comelec officials, particularly Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago, was one of belligerence -- against the very people dutifully reporting the anomalies to them.

Instead of taking immediate decisive steps to stop the irregularities, Chairman Santiago wasted time explaining the whole stinking mess. With respect to the memo of the San Juan Registrar preventing Namfrel [National Citizens Movement for Free Elections] representatives from asking the names and addresses of suspicious-looking registrants, Chairman Santiago, while professing ignorance of the memo, supported in principle the position of the San Juan registrar. (How the Comelec official could support such an irrational stand is difficult to understand.) What is so bad about asking the names of suspicious characters in polling places? In fact, a citizen has the right to ask the name of anyone who in turn has the right to answer or not. The San Juan registrar said the reason for his memo was to prevent Namfrel representatives from interfering with the registration process. Very clearly, though, it was the Comelec official, through his questionable memo, who was guilty of interference. He interfered in the rightful exercise of a civic duty.

In these crucial times, Comelec cannot afford to be loose and easy with public trust. It must stop being callous. For once, it must show courage: Take hold of its balls, if any and do what is right. It must end its obvious partisanship, its shameless regard for public opinion, and just do what the law says it must do, supervise clean and honest elections. It must stop excusing itself and evading responsibility.

Comelec today faces a grave responsibility, that of presiding fairly, honestly, and effectively over the electoral process, a very vital part of which is the current registration for a new list of voters. It cannot afford to fail in this job because on its performance hinges the life and death of this republic.

Empty words and theatrical posturings by the Comelec chairman will not win for the Comelec the people's trust and confidence. Only fair, orderly, and honest elections can do that and this must start with a clean registration.

If in the past, this Comelec tended to overlook many things; or it looked the other way; or it saw black when things were white and vice versa, it cannot afford to do this now. The temper of the people will no longer allow it to be so nonchalant in the discharge of its duties.

There is much unrest everywhere and it isn't just politics that's responsible, but the fact of the difficult and painful times. Filipinos are going hungry and don't let the speechmakers tell you otherwise -- that no Filipino ever died of hunger in this country. If this was true before, it isn't true now. You have only to look at all the starved faces around you, and count the eyes that hold nothing but despair to know the real score. If this hunger and this despair are compounded with farcical elections -- which is the sole responsibility of a Comelec with a reputation for using up much of its energy in placing printing jobs and buying hundreds of thousands of overpriced padlocks -- then you have the perfect situation for violence.

The Comelec, which has been pleading with the public for understanding and helping in repairing its so-called "credibility" problem, must realize that it alone and no one else must accept blame for the awful repercussions that may follow in the wake of a people's conviction that their will has been thwarted. A people will endure hunger even beyond normal limits, but if you add injustice to hunger also, (never mind if the injustice resulted from stupidity and not malice), trouble is the aftermath. We have only to remember all those kings in history who lost their heads, and all those countless barricades that were stormed because a people pushed against the wall, decided that hunger they could endure, but injustice was something else.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAINDONESIAN REPLY TO 'INCURSIONS' PROTEST RECEIVED

BK030528 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea has received a reply from Indonesia to its protest last week over border incursions by two Indonesian jets. In Port Moresby today, the Papua New Guinea foreign minister, Mr Namaliu, said the reply delivered by the Indonesian ambassador was being studied carefully. He gave no details of the content.

Papua New Guinea's diplomatic protest followed reports that two jets, presumed to be Indonesian, had crossed the border from Irian Jaya. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, later admitted that planes taking part in the military exercise may have strayed into Papua New Guinea.

In his statement today, Mr Namaliu confirmed that Dr Mokhtar had agreed to a meeting immediately he returned from his visit to the Soviet Union around 12 April [sentence as heard].

IRIAN JAYA REBELS ABDUCT SWISS PILOT, KILL TWO

BK020713 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Irian Jaya rebels have abducted a Swiss pilot in the latest incident on the border between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. According to unconfirmed reports reaching the Papua New Guinea Capital, Port Moresby, two Indonesian officials — an army officer and a doctor — who were traveling in the pilot's plane have been executed.

The honorary Swiss consul in Port Moresby, Mr (Rolf Meyer), confirmed today that the pilot, Mr (Vanmere Vider) was kidnapped last Monday when he landed at the isolated Irian Jayan post of (Yuroot). Mr (Vider) is a pilot with Associated Mission Aviation, a Roman Catholic organization servicing missions in Irian Jaya. The Swiss consul said the Papua New Guinea authorities have been asked to help locate Mr (Vider).

PRIME MINISTER REJECTS 'TRIED' AID CONCEPT

BK271117 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Mar 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, says his government disagrees with reported recommendations on changes to Australian aid to its nearest neighbor. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, set up a committee last year to review overseas aid schemes. Its final report has yet to be handed to the government, but the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD newspaper has obtained and published some of its recommendations.

One of these is that Australia scale down its direct money grant to Papua New Guinea and tie some of its aid to specific development projects. In the present financial year, Australian aid to Papua New Guinea will total nearly \$300 million, or 28 percent of Papua New Guinea's budget.

Mr Somare said that if the aid was tied to specific projects, then his country would be bound to what other people consider Papua New Guinea's requirements should be. He said Papua New Guinea did not want to be supervised in drawing up its annual budget and wanted the present untied Australian aid agreement to continue.

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